The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant - -
QUANN BROS., Proprietors.
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
$6.50 Per Ton Delivered, Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & COMP'Y,
100 Government St. 'Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXV. NO. 81 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1901 FORTY-THIRD YEAR

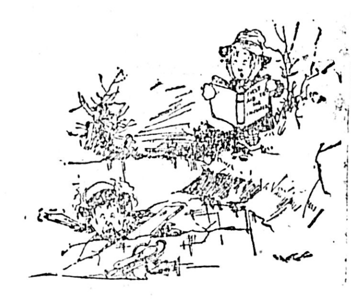
Does Your Watch Keep Correct Time?

No reason why any watch or clock should not do it. A watch is a most delicate piece of machinery. Ordinary attention and care will materially lengthen the life of any watch. If your watch loses or gains time it must be correctly regulated. If your watch needs cleaning or repairing it should be done by a skilled workman. Experience and skill make a workman competent. We warrant competent treatment for the most costly or the most humble timepiece entrusted to us.

Challoner & Mitchell

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Reserve Funds, $5,258,350.00.
Prompt Payments. - - - Liberal Settlements.
Transacts Fire Business Only

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Don't Be Deceived

Into investing in cheap groceries. In all these matters the best is emphatically and always the cheapest. We keep only the best, but our prices provide for only a very moderate profit.

Fresh Island Eggs, per doz 20c
New Grass Butter, square 40c
French Prunes, per lb... 5c

Dixi H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

WALL PAPER SALE!

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.

This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make shelf room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

T. EARLE
Wholesale Grocer
Dealer in Fine Teas: Manufacturer of Pure Coffee and Spices Wholesale Agt. and Distributor in B. C for Lipton's Ceylon Teas.

Seed Potatoes
Early Rose, Burbank seedling and Flour-Balls—all from selected stock. Try us.
THE SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD. City Market.

CHICKENS
Just received, a fine lot of Breeding Poultry in Light and Dark Brahmas, Wyandottes, Bantams and Leghorns. Crushed Bone and Bone Meal.
E. M. NODEK, 12 Store St. Next E. & N. Railway.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n Lager Beer
Made From Pure Malt. The Highest Priced Beer in The United States.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agts.

Better Than The Best
HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC.

The Inaugural Ball

At the inaugural ball given by President McKinley on the 4th *G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry* was the only champagne used, thus proving that no ball or public function is complete without the G. H. Mumm's.

Pither & Leiser, Agts. for B. C.

WE ALL DRINK
Schlitz
THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

Hudsons Bay Co., AGENTS.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST
TRADE MARK
B&K
REGISTERED
ROLLED OATS
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., L't'd

Trout Fishing
The season opens on Saturday. We have everything in fishing tackle.
Inspect our stock at
FOX'S, 78 Govt St

Mining Shares Wanted
NOBLE FIVE.
RAMBLER CARIBOO.
CROW'S NEST PASS COAL.
WATERLOO.
FOR SALE—Shares in all B. C. mines. For quotations up to date, call at our office.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

VICTORIA
TRANSFER COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
Hacks, Baggage Waggons, Trucks and Busses Supplied at any hour of the day or night.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.
Olympia Beer
The Best Imported Lager
Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE
ESTATE
INSURANCE
FINANCIAL BROKER
General Agent For
The Ottawa Fire Ins. Co.
For Sale
Waterfront — 190 feet—A splendid investment—Wharf street.
Several cheap cottages and small houses.
Private Funds
To loan on first mortgage.
OFFICE, 15 TROUNCE AVENUE

Harrison's Funeral

Body of Former United States President Lay in State Yesterday.

Thousands of Peopled Line the Streets of the Indiana Town.

To-day the Burial Services Will be Held Without Military Display.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16.—Beneath a canopy of black placed in the rotunda of the capitol building, the casket covered with the Stars and Stripes, surrounded by thousands of blossoms, while over all swung the flag that flew from the warship Indiana during the naval battle of Santiago, the body of ex-President Harrison lay in state for nine hours today. During that time nearly 50,000 people passed by the coffin to take a last look at the distinguished dead, and when at ten o'clock the capitol doors were finally closed and the people told that no more could enter several thousand more were waiting patiently in line. The body lay in state from 1.10 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, and not once during the hours was there a break or halt in the lines which passed rapidly by on the right and left of the casket.

In front of the Harrison home, along the streets which the remains were carried on their way to and from the state house, in the lines that stretched at times a half mile from the doors of the capitol building, men, women and children stood for hours waiting their opportunity to pay a tribute of respect to the dead.

In marked contrast to the military and other display of to-day will be the funeral service to-morrow afternoon at the First Presbyterian church. The rites will be simple, dignified and unostentatious.

The arrangements for the services tomorrow have been practically completed in detail. The church has been richly but simply decorated with drapings of black and white and United States flags. The entrances have been draped in black. In the interior and by way of relief to the more sombre trappings, the altar and rostrum are covered with a profusion of palms and potted plants. Owing to the limited capacity of the church, which will seat only about 1,000, and because of the great demand for seats, the committee on arrangements found it necessary to announce that admission to the church would be to friends of the family by card.

The services to-morrow are intended only for the friends and relatives of General Harrison, and this decision was deemed advisable in order to guarantee that the church would not be overrun with persons who had no claim to entrance and that the friends would be crowded out.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Hugh Graham Charged With Libel by Colonel Cooke.

Montreal March 16. -- (Special)--Hugh Gaham, editor of the Star, has been committed for trial at the next court of King's Bench, on a charge of libel preferred by Lieut.-Col. Cooke, in connection with the latter's refusal to call out his regiment, Prince of Wales Fusiliers, at the time of the Valleyfield riots last fall.

A CHALLENGE.

Premier Roblin Wants to Meet Mr. Campbell in Public Debate.

Winnipeg, March 16.—(Special)—Premier Roblin has issued a challenge to Isaac Campbell, K.C. for a public debate on the railway contracts. Mr. Campbell replies accepting, but on condition that fair terms be arranged. Up to last night Mr. Campbell had been silent on the railway question, and his clear speech thereupon at a public meeting was a surprise. He pointed out that it would have been much more advantageous to the province to have accepted the C. P. R. offer, although no urging the acceptance of either. Premier Roblin speaks at Virden on Monday.

SHORTENS CREDIT.

Vancouver Grocers Trying to Bring About Better Conditions.

Vancouver, March 16.—(Special)—The wholesale grocers have, owing to the financial condition of trade, and the recent failures, decided to shorten credit. At a joint meeting of the wholesalers and retailers, the former informed the latter that some action must be taken to put a stop to the present demoralizing credit system, for which the consumers were to blame, and they were compelled as a measure of protection to themselves to insist upon prompter payments. The Retail Grocers' Association held a meeting subsequently and decided to work diligently upon some plan which will induce their customers to pay more promptly and thus enable them to meet the demands made by the wholesalers. One of the plans suggested was to blacklist all customers proved to be deadbeats, their names being printed and the list distributed periodically among the trade.

THE NOBLE FIVE.

Report That Last Chance Ore Body Is Continuous.

Nelson, March 16.—A report is current that a rich strike has been made on the Noble Five group on Cody creek. It is stated that the exploration work from the Last Chance side of the hill has demonstrated that the ore body is continuous into Noble Five ground. This will very materially enhance the value of the property if the report proves correct.

SHINGLE MILL STRIKE.

Sawyers at Westminster Demand More Pay.

New Westminster, March 16.—(Special)—All the shingle sawyers at the Fraser River Lumber Co.'s mill struck to-day for an increase in pay from ten to twelve cents per thousand. The mill is advertising for shingle sawyers, but it is doubtful if they can be had just now.

There are no new developments in regard to the death of the night watchman Smith.

ANOTHER MONTREAL FIRE.

One Man Killed and Notre Dame Church Narrowly Escapes.

Montreal, March 16.—(Special)—One life was lost, a fireman injured and a property loss of $300,000 are the net results of a fire that started in Leeming, Miles & Co.'s wholesale drug building, located on the corner of St. Sulpice and De Bresoles streets. The structure and the large grocery store of Hudon, Hebert & Co., on the opposite corner, with their contents were entirely destroyed. Notre Dame church the rear of which is across the street from Leeming, Miles & Co.'s place, was saved from destruction only by hard work on the part of the firemen.

ADVANCE REFUSED.

New Vancouver Coal Company Will Not Grant Miners' Request.

Nanaimo, March 16.—(Special)—The committee representing the Miners' Union have interviewed Mr. Robins regarding a 10 per cent. advance. The company has refused to grant the advance.

The British And Russians

Exercising Utmost Caution to Prevent a Collision at Tien Tsin.

German Chancellor Denies Massacre of Chinese Soldiers by Allied Troops.

Tien Tsin, March 16.—The Anglo-Russian dispute shows no change, and the disputants are exercising the utmost caution to prevent a collision between the guards during the negotiations. The Russians continue to purchase land in the new concession.

Berlin, March 16.—A despatch from Pekin under date of March 15, received at the war office, says the strength of the Chinese forces in the battle of Ansuling Pass, March 8, was 3,000. The Chinese fled in the direction of Wu Tai, twenty-five kilometres west of the great wall. In Ma Sheng, on the imperial canal, the Fritche column found great military stores and quantities of fodder. The Arnstedt column, marching from Pa Cha to Tien Tsin, is advancing in extended front between Pao Ting Ho and Ynug Ting Ho.

In the Reichstag to-day the minister of war, Gen. von Gosster, said Count von Waldersee commanded about 64,000 men, including 17,500 Germans, 14,050 French, 12,850 British, 9,000 Russians, 6,000 Japanese, 2,350 Italians, 1,600 Americans and 250 Austrians. Brigandage in China had considerably decreased in consequence of the intervention of the foreign troops.

Gen. von Waldersee reported, the minister continued, that peaceable populations were treated with leniency, but marauders and Boxers were rigorously suppressed. The assertion that sixty Chinese soldiers sent to fight Boxers had been shot was a piece of mendacity on the part of a mandarin, who desired to offset the alleged shooting against a war contribution levied on him. Having Count von Waldersee's statements, the minister said, he would take criminal proceeding against certain newspapers.

Herr Richter objected to Great Britain being inadequately represented by troops in China, while she had the greatest interests in that country. He said that only Germans seemed to be employed in the expeditions.

Gen. von Einem replied that the British had reserves at Hongkong and could also draw on India, and pointed out that the United States, French, Italians and Austrian troops participated in the expeditions.

Washington, March 16.—The cable reports from Tien Tsin indicating that collision between the British and the Russian forces is imminent, is not regarded in a serious light in the diplomatic circles most concerned in the issue involved. It is said in hese quarters that it relates to comparatively minor concessions which are not of a character to strain the relations between the governments.

U. S. S. McLELLAND.

Reaches New York With Remains of Soldiers Who Died in Cuba.

New York, March 16.—The United States transport McLelland arrived this afternoon from Mantanzas Cienfuegos and Havana, with 35 cabin passengers and 86 enlisted men discharged and furloughed soldiers to the United States quartermaster's department. The McLelland brought home for final interment the remains of 131 officers, soldiers and civilians who have died in Cuba.

FATAL FIRE.

Several Persons Meet Death in Burning Shoe Factory.

St. Joseph, Mo. March 16.—The Noyes Normal shoe factory and the Richardson, Roberts and Byrnes overall and short factory, Third and Farron streets were destroyed by fire late this afternoon, causing the death probably of several persons. All the victims are girls and were employed in the shirt factory. Miss Louise Estondou, aged 20, is known to be dead. Florence Terry and Miss Mamie Berry leaped from the third story of the Noyes Norman building and were caught by firemen in a net. They are badly bruised. John Fryde, a fireman, was severely injured. The aggregate loss is $100,000.

The Gossip Of London

Dewet Will Not be Included in Any Amnesty Granted to Boers.

He Will Have to be Tried for Murder of Peace Envoys When Captured

Supplementary Estimates Show Expenses in Connection With Queen's Funeral.

London, March 16.—Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of Gen. Dewet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. Gen. Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leader are not known in Pall Mall, but if the war office is consulted, the officials there would rather see Dewet killed in action than taken alive. One of the officials responsible for the direction of affairs of the army said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "I cannot see how Kitchener can possibly accept Dewet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murders of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death, and if such a verdict should be carried out, there would be a horrible howl on the Continent and in America, and, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore we can only hope Dewet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

King Edward, who, after the injury to his knee, was obliged to stop bicycling, has resumed that pastime and has taken up fencing as being the best antidotes for the effect of the increase of sedentary work necessitated by his new state duties. His Majesty is often seen bicycling between Marlborough House and the Mall. Recently the King attended a West End school and indulged in fencing with great zest. He is said to be a capital swordsman.

The civil service supplementary estimates issued to-day show that the expenses in connection with Queen Victoria's funeral amounted to £35,000, of which sum £11,400 was expended for the housing and entertaining of foreign guests.

BOERS CONFERRING.

But Nothing Has Transpired of Their Intentions.

London, March 17.—A special despatch from Standerton says the Boers are massing at the stations on the Delagoa line and the leaders are conferring daily at each station and also at except that the fate of the Boers who Pietersburg. Nothing has transpired have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion. The leaders are in communication on the subject of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam. It is stated that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

Linton, Cape Colony, March 15.—The Boers passed through here yesterday morning. They looted stores, seized forage and burned what wheat they could not carry off.

QUIET RESTORED.

Trouble in Spain Appears to Be Now Settled.

Madrid, March 16.—Quiet has been reestablished in Catalonia through arbitration on the part of the prefect. Many of the Spanish ambassadors abroad have offered their resignations on account of the change in the ministry, and it is believed all will be replaced except Senor Leon Y. Castilloo, the ambassador in Paris.

INVASION OF BRITAIN.

German Authority Thinks It Well Nigh Impossible.

Berlin, March 16.—The Die Weche today prints an article from the pen of a noted military writer, Capt. Fitzhoenig, regarding the possibilities of the effect of a hostile landing in England. Capt. Fitxhoenig considers that France is the only power from which Britain might fear a successful landing, but only in contingencies not likely to arise.

ANOTHER PROPHET.

He Appears in Uganda With a New Doctrine.

London, March 16.—Advices received from Mengo, Uganda, say there is great excitement in that part of Africa owing to the action of the Mohammedan king who was a widely known Islamite. The prophet recently spent ten days in solitude in a forest, and declares he was visited by an angel, who charged him with a mission. The prophet's new doctrine is mainly on Mohammedan lines, but Muludzi's followers are allowed three new vices in place of those previously admitted.

U. S. AND VENEZUELA.

Reports of Complaints Against Mr. Loomis Are Denied.

Washington, March 16.—It can be stated on authority that up to this moment no complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis, minister to Venezuela, by the Venezuelan government, nor any suggestion from that source that his withdrawal would be acceptable. The officials again declare that Mr. Loomis has been doing his duty and no more than his duty. This belief on the part of the officials is confirmed by Senor Pulidado the Venezuelan charge here, who stated that the Veezuelan government has only the kindliest feeling towards Mr. Loomis, and that the attacks which are said to have been made upon the minister came from irresponsible newspapers.

Sarsaparilla

An excellent spring tonic and blood builder. Our Sarsaparilla is made by us which we can sincerely recommend, that nothing but the best articles are used in its manufacture.

Price $1.00 a bottle, 6 for $5.00, at

Geo. Morison & Co.,

The Leading Chemist, Phone 85, 55 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Royal Tour Commenced

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Sail on Ophir From Portsmouth

King Says the Trip Expresses Appreciation of the Colonies' Loyalty.

Portsmouth, March 16.—Amidst the firing of a royal salute by the assembled fleet and hearty cheers from the concourse of people gathered at all points of vantage the steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, started about 4 o'clock this afternoon on the voyage which is not to terminate until their Royal Highnesses shall have made a tour of the world.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, accompanied by eight torpedo boat destroyers, accompanied the Ophir a few miles out.

Before the departure the royal party landed at the jetty, where King Edward conferred the Victoria Medal on the blue-jackets of H. M. S. Excellent who dragged the funeral car in the cortege of Queen Victoria after the horses became unmanageable at Windsor railroad station.

At a luncheon the King wished the Duke and Duchess a prosperous voyage. His Majesty said that one of the objects of the tour was to express appreciation of the loyal help rendered by the British colonies in the South African campaign. The Duke of Cornwall and York proposed the King's health. The guests at the luncheon numbered about seventy, including Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Only cost 25c. per bottle but worth its weight in gold—Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is deserving of a place in the medicine cupboard of every home.

MORE TROOPS.

Three Thousand Men Sail From Southampton for South Africa.

London, March 16.—A despatch from Gen. Kitchener, from Pretoria, March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus, of Lyndenburg, has been brought in with his family by Col. Park's column.

Nearly 3,000 troops sailed from Southampton to-day for South Africa.

A special despatch from Durban Natal says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in Northern Transvaal, to discuss the position and advisability of a continuance of the war.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SILVER DISCOVERY.

A Nelson Dog That Assays Six Bits in Silver.

Nelson, March 16.—A dog which swallowed six bits in silver was examined by means of the "X" rays yesterday. The coins could be seen easily in the animal's anatomy.

GERMEN WOMEN.

A Monster Protest Against Increasing Agricultural Duties.

Berlin, March 16.—There is a movement on foot among German women to issue a gigantic protest against the threatened increase of agricultural duties, as rendering the necessaries of life much higher, especially for the poorer classes, which comprise 87 per cent. of the whole nation. A call issued at Dresden by the most noted women leaders has already received millions of signatures.

Millinery opening at The White House on Tuesday next, March 19th.

VANCOUVER SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Object to the Restriction of Their Financial Powers.

Vancouver, March 16.—(Special)—The school board met last night to hear the reports of the committees appointed to make a comparative statement as to the cost and construction of two schools, one built by contract, the other by day labor. It obtained that while the Lord Roberts school, built by contract, cost about $16,000, the Admiral Seymour school, built by day labor, cost in the neighborhood of $22,000. The trustees present showed much feeling regarding the contemplated change in school government. Trustee Banfield suggested that the board resign in a body if the change is made; the other members expressed similar feeling. A deputation was appointed to interview the government. The following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the views of Mayor Townley at an interview with the government in regard to changes in the school law are reported in the Colonist as follows: 'That the powers of the school board should be restricted from demanding from the city council the expenditure of a sum not exceeding in one year the aggregate of a maximum per capita, based on actual school attendance. The amount of such per capita to be fixed by the department of education for each city.'

"We, the school board of the city of Vancouver, believe that the adoption of such a course would be detrimental to the best interests of our schools and would place the fixing of the sum required for school purposes in the hands of the department of education.

"We are further of opinion that Mayor Townley does not understand this question or a suggestion of this nature would not emanate from him. We believe that the taxpayers would not approve of such a course as suggested or be in favor of taking the management of the schools out of the hands of the trustees and placing it in the hands of the department of education.

"Be it resolved that we protest against any interference on the part of the government as suggested by Mayor Townley, and we ask that the school law governing the raising of funds and disposing of the same should be left as under clause 14 of the act, ad this resolution be forwarded to the department of education and our members."

The Trades and Labor Council met last night and moved a resolution, protesting against two clauses of the School Act, namely: Section 6 which makes the whole board elective annually; and section 7, which, as alleged by them, restricts the school trustees to a privileged class with property qualifications of $500. They heartily endorsed bill No. 21, relating to labor; also bill No. 20, relating to coal miners' regulations.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

MR. EARLE'S CONTENTION.

Northern Pacific Has No Right to Absorb Seattle and International.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., has began a second suit in Seattle against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Seattle & International Railway Company tnd the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, which was reorganized as the Seattle & International, to prevent the first defendant from absorbing the other two, according to plans said to have been recently formed by the Northern Pacific. Earle claims to act in behalf of the stockholders of the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, and his action is the second commenced along similar lines within the past two months. The first suit was for the purpose of forcing the Seattle & International into the hands of a receiver, and the present suit is brought to protect rights which Mr. Earle hopes to determine in the first action.

The action is based on a provision of the State of Washington which makes it unlawful for a railway to purchase or control another line paralleling or competing with it. It is alleged by the complainant that the Seattle & International, formerly the Lake Shore, does parallel the Northern Pacific from Spokane to Seattle, and that therefore its absorption will be unconstitutional. Further, it is alleged that the Seattle & International now forms a connecting link between Seattle and Sumas for the Canadian Pacific railway, and that by reason of this fact it practically forms a competing line, or allows competition, not only across the state but across the continent.

The action is based on the theory that should the former case be decided favorably to Earle he cannot recover if in the meantime the contemplated absorption has occurred, for it will then be impossible to tell what property belonged to the Seattle & International and what property belonged to the Northern Pacific. He therefore desires to keep the Seattle & International property separate until the former case can be heard and decided.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE FUNDS

Executive Committee Decides S.A. Constabulry Cannot be Beneficiaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 16.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association held to-day it was decided that as the South African Constabulary is distinctly a permanent Imperial organization its members are not included amongst those for whose benefit the fund was raised. It was also decided that provision would still continue to be made on existing lines and during the continuation of hostilities for members of the Canadian contingents who have taken their discharge in Africa for the purpose of joining oward's Scouts, Brabant's or Kitchener's Horse, the South African Horse or similar corps.

The constabulary is under orders to leave here Monday.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

A New Director.—A general meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held last evening at Sir William Wallace hall, to elect a director to replace Robert Erskine resigned. After two ballots, John Fullerton was elected.

Death's Hand.—The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Florinda Frances Crawley, wife of J. Kenneth Crawley, at Hatley Park, Colwood. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's church, Esquimalt at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

His Last Journey.—The funeral of the late George McRae will take place to-morrow afternoon from the late residence on the Cedal Hill road, at 1:30 p.m., and from the First Presbyterian church at 2:30 p.m.

Victoria Harbor Mission. — The chaplaincy of the Victoria Harbor Mission, having recently become vacant by the resignation of its late incumbent, the Bishop of Columbia has appointed Mr. J. S. Bailey to carry on the work of the mission in conjunction with his present duties as manager of the Seamen's Institute, on Store street. Mr. Bailey has had many years experience in mission work amongst seamen, and holds a commission as a licensed diocesan lay reader, authorizing him to render aid in all ministrations which do not strictly require the services of a minister in holy orders, and was for some time in charge of the Seamen's church (St. Nicholas') ad Institute at Bombay where he for many years labored amongst the seamen and shipping of that large and important seaport.

BEAUTY OF FORM AND FIGURE

Health and beauty always go linked together. A wrinkled, tired and worn-looking face tells immediately of nervousness, worry and the many accompanying ills and irregularities. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food fills the shrivelled arteries with new, rich blood, strengthens and rekindles the vitality of the nerves, and gives a well-rounded form, and clear health complexion to all who use it. 50 cents a box, all dealers.

The Tenth Annual Session

Provincial Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. And Their Visit to Vancouver.

Victoria Brethren Enjoy Themselves and Speak Highly Of Their Hosts.

On the Charmer there arrived, Friday evening, the grand lodge officers, representatives and other Victoria members of the A. O. U. W., who have been attending the tenth convention of the grand lodge, that has just closed at Vancouver.

Aside from the arduous duties of bringing to a successful issue the large amount of legislative labor attached to the meetings some time was spent in viewing the many pleasing scenes that are connected with the progressive city of Vancouver another feature was the installing of Century Lodge No. 20, which comprises many of the successful professional and business men of that city. To secure over 40 youthful persons as charter members is certainly a feather in the cap of Century lodge and starting out as it does on the dawn of the 20th Cetury the name chosen is both a suggestive and a pleasing inventive that will doubtless spur them on to greater success. The returning brethern are loud in their praise of the hearty and pleasing reception given them by their Mainland brothers and especially the much enjoyed banquet held in the Theatre Royal which brought the delightful reunion to a close.

The following telegrams speaks volumes and as an advertisement for the province is an immence success.

Vancouver, Mar. 13th, 1901.

Grand Lodge, Manitoba, A.O.U.W., Winnipeg.

"With windows open, calm, evening, no fires. Provincial Grand Lodge United Workmen in session send hearty fraternal greetings to the brethern in Manitoba, trusting they are warming up to their work in our noble order. Bro. Robert Ferguson, of your jurisdiction, is an interested attendant at this meeting."

Geo. Adams, G. M. W.

REPLY.

Winnipeg, Mar. 14th, 1901.

"With merry sleigh bells ringing and healthful breezes blowing, Manitoba returns your greetings, wishing you as successful a fraternal session in your summer meeting as we are having in our seasonable weather. Have adopted classified assessments."

G. S. Davidson, G. M.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The officers for the ensuing year were duly installed by the representative of the Supreme Master Workman, Bro. W. M. Colvig of Oregon, and are as follows:

P. G. M. W., Geo. Adams; G. M. W., J. E. Church; G. F., F. W. Welch; G. O., F. Higgins; G. Recorder, J. T. McIlmoyle; G. Rec., R. T. Williams; G. M. E., W. A. De Wolf-Smith; Grand Trustees, John Hilbert, A. M. Bullock, F. Isley; Supreme Representatives, J. T. McIlmoyle, J. E. Church, Geo. Adams.

Committee on laws, A. E. Woods H. Bensen, J. J. Wilson.

Committee on Finance, Alex Stewart, W. Scowcroft Harrie G. Ross.

Executive Board, J. E. Church, F. W. Welch, J. T. McIlmoyle, A. E. Woods, Alex Stewart.

Press, R. T. Williams.

Representatives, John Smith, A. E. Lees, T. H. Wootton A. H. McBride, C. S. Carrigan, J. S. Knarston, G. McKinnell, A. Stewart, W. Scowcroft, F. Higgins, Harrie G. Ross, J. E. Church, (alternate) C. W. Kirk, C. A. Peters, F. Isley, F. W. Welch, A. A. Gerrard, H. Bensen, C. W. Pound, J. J. Wilson.

By a vote of the grand lodge during the last day of the proceedings Victoria was chosen as the place of meeting of the eleventh session, which will be held on the 2nd Wednesday in March 1902.

The Victoria brethern will require to bestir themselves so that they may in a measure return the magnificent reception that has been afforded them during the three days that was spent in our sister city.

When that tired feeling comes along, sidetrack it with Jesse Moore "AA"—the best whiskey in the land.

THE OLD ADAM WILL OUT.

The Liverpool Post tells this pleasant story from Scotland: A gentleman on a walk from one of the suburbs of Glascow happened to call at a farmhouse where he was readily supplied with a glass of milk. He offered the lady sixpence, but she declined all payment—"I couldna' tak' money for't," she said in her own proud way. The gentleman expressed his acknowledgment and went on his way, but at the garden he detected a small boy playing. Surely, he thought this is the lady's son. So he put his hand in his pocket and gave him the sixpence, when he heard a shrill voice, "That's no ma ladie, sir." Then there was a pause and the voice afterwards resounded this time directed towards a small boy at the side door—"Gand oot, Wullie, an' speak to the nice gentleman at the gate."

Ask for Martell's Three Star *

Says Uncle Sam to Johnny Bull
"You've met your match, you bet;
I calk'late your hands are full
A-ketchin' that Dewet!"

"Oh, never fear," says Johnny Bull,
"He's lively, I'll admit;
But Sam, he's rather slow and dull
Beside that chap De Witte!"

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

She took me to a window;
In vain my footsteps lag.
She said ; There that's the bonnet!
And then I saw the tag.
--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RHEUMATIC WARPED LIMBS.

Mrs. H. Wills, Chesley, Ont., says: "My boy was all crippled up with rheumatism. Although we doctored he was in this way for about one year, and the pain was terrible. Reading of many cases where Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills had cured rheumatism, we got a box. Before they were half gone he began to improve, and is now quite well. I am very glad to recommend them to others." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B. C., March 16.—Again did the Rossland mines break the record this week, when the shipments reached a total of 9,174 tons. The corrected returns for last week, which were 9,015 tons, shows that there were 159 more tons sent out this week than last.

Navarra Castile

A beautiful Olive Oil Soap that will not harm the most delicate skin but make it smooth and white. We are offering it at 10c a tablet, three tablets for 25c. Try it, you will come for more. See our window display

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,

Chemists. 49 Government St.

Eight Weeks Imprisonment

The Sentence of the Court Upon Deserting Seamen of the Senator.

Sailors Pleaded from the Dock Against Being Returned to the Ship.

The eight sailors of the ship Senator who have been on trial for the past two weeks in the provincial police court, were yesterday afternoon convicted and sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment, two of which have already been served. The sailors when sentenced appealed in a most dramatic manner against being taken on board the ship again, as, under the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act the captain is empowered to have them taken from the jail back to the ship.

After the result of the survey had been announced, Capt. Clarke having reported the ship was in good condition with the exception of some minor particulars which did not, however, endanger life, Magistrate Hall summed up the evidence that had been introduced. He said the sailors had admitted the desertion, but had contended that it was justifiable. He did not think, however, that they had established the justification. There had, in his opinion, been fault on both sides. Had there been a better supply "of the milk of human kindness" the trouble might all have been averted. The ship seemed to have been a hard one. Then reading the clause of the Merchants' Shipping Act to that effect, the magistrate said that the law gave the captain the power to have all the sailors conveyed on board, and all he had to do was to convict and sentence them. He sentenced them to eight weeks' imprisonment.

Then began a strange scene. One of the sailors rose and then another and another, and all said they would not work again on the vessel, they would rather be in jail ashore than work with that captain. Lacur, the big seaman who had paddled his way from the ship in a wash-tub, said they all would get into worse trouble on board if they were sent back to the ship, and would rather be in prison.

Addressing the magistrate, he said: "If yoou are going to have us put on board that ship we would like to know now. At the last minute it is too late. You are the only one to take our part. When we are put on board that ship there is nothing we can do but jump overboard and drown ourselves. We are satisfied to work ashore in the jail and willing to take any punishment, but we are not satisfied to go back to that ship.

Magistrate Hall said he had no power to change the law, which said that during their imprisonment and before the engagement ended a justice of the peace may cause the men, at the request of the master, to be conveyed on board.

Lacur and several others of the sailors then said it was too late when they "were carried on board the ship like cattle"—as one put it—to get them out of a bigger trouble than they were in now, for there would be trouble on board the ship, sure.

"If that captain gave me one hundred pounds a month and threw the ship in," said one sailor, "I would not work for him."

The magistrate said he admitted the men were not in a nice position, for things seemed to be in an unhappy state on board that ship, but he had no power to do anything for them.

Again and again the sailors stood up in the dock and protested against being put back on the ship, while the captain sat smiling, and the magistrate consulting the act. "Is this right, is it justice?" said one. To which the magistrate replied as before, that he could not override the act.

The attorneys for the prosecution then brought up the question of expenses, for surveys, travelling expenses, meals, and costs of court, etc., but the magistrate would make no order in that respect at the present. In the argument in this connection one of the sailors interpolated from the dock that there was $82 coming to all the men, and speaking of slop chest prices he said they had been charged sixpence for a dozen matches, and a shilling for a bar of soap. Their wages are by law forfeited on account of the desertion.

And there ended the long pending Senator case, the eight sailors going off to jail—where they are to remain for six weeks—unless it be that the master of the Senator, now loading at Chemainus, wants them before that time.

After the grip, or other serious illness, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take to restore the appetite and strength.

SPRING WOOLENS FOR MEN

We have just received the first shipment of our spring stock, which we would like you to see before ordering your spring suit.

We believe our values cannot be equalled in the city. First class workmanship and finish.

H. Reid & Co.

25 Broad Street

BORN.

LEE—In this city on March 7th, the wife of Arthur Lee, of a daughter.

DIED.

McRAE—In this city on March 15, George McRae, aged 37, a native of New Zealand.

The funeral will take place on Monday, March 18, at 1:30 p. m., from the residence, Cedar Hill Road and at the First Presbyterian church at 2:30.

Friends please acept this intimation.

WILKINSON—At St. Joseph's Hospital on the 15th inst, after a lingerness illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward S. Wilkinson, P. L. S., aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Mr. D. Stevens, No. 16 Labouchere street, on Monday, March 18th, at 2 p. m., and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

CRAWLEY—At Hatley Park, Colwood, on the 16th inst, Florinda Frances, the beloved wife of J. Kenneth Crawley, Esq., late R. N.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, on Tuesday, March 19th at 2 p. m.

Granite and Marble WORKS,

74 & 76 View Street.

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices,

Jos E. Phillips

Victoria, B. C., March 15, 1901.

The Wholesale Fruit Dealers of this city have decided to close at 1 p.m. every Saturday, from the above date

FUNERAL NOTICE.

F. O. E.

Officers and members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles are requested to meet at the Eagles' Hall on Monday, 18th inst., a 2 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, G. McRae.

T. M. BRAYSHAW,
Worthy President.

MINING BROKERS

Wood & Smith

Duncans, V. I., B. C.

Have some choice properties situated on Mts. Sicker and Richards for sale. Also shares in the Tyee Co., and Mt. Sicker & B. C. Dev. Co., listed in our office. Maps of the claims on Mt Sicker and Brenton as surveyed and prepared by H. Fry, M. E., P. L. S., for sale. The latest mining information of the District may always be obtained at our office.

Cattle Ranch For Sale.

This cattle ranche, situate 25 miles from Clinton, must be sold at once to wind up the Valenzuelt Estate.

It is on the cross road from the main trunk road (at 59 Mile Post) to Empire Valley, Dog Creek and Gang Ranche. The only stopping place on the cross road and well known as such.

The property consists of 320 acres Crown Grant and 320 acres pre-emption, with good house (furnished) and buildings. Forge Dairy and equipment. Adjacent country very suitable for grazing purposes.

Three large meadows all fenced. Good water supply, which can be regulated in wet or dry seasons. Few cattle and horses

Terms:—Cheap for Cash. Tenders to be made in writing before 1st April, to the undersigned, who will furnish full particulars.

J. E. N. SMITH,
Clinton, B. C. Executor.
CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

All members are desired to meet at the hall, Douglass street, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Geo. McRae.

Members of sister lodges cordially invited.

R. BORTHWICK,
F. DAVEY, Sec.

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

D. F. McCrimmon

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

All orders for repairs promptly attended to

OFFICE, 74 FORT STREET.

NOTICE.

JOHN HAGGERTY, having purchased the goodwill and business, together with teams, waggons, and sand and gravel pits of Mr. George Stelly, he is prepared to supply sand, gravel or black loam, and do all kinds of teaming at reasonable rates.

All kinds of horses for sale.

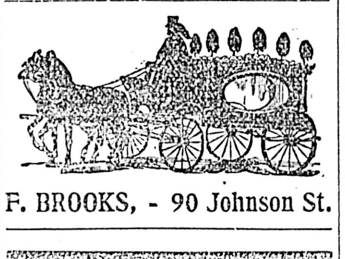
No. 105 Yates street, or Telephone A391.

Victoria Bargain Bazaar 81 Johnson Street

We have a few fine fishing rods, double ferrules, reel bands, and guide lines.

Our price 40c., worth	$1.25
Double gut leaders	10c
The best snell or gut hooks, per doz	15c
Lines from 5c to 20c each.	
Trout hooks, 50 for	10c

Call and get them while we have them. The above is about one-half price.



F. BROOKS, - 90 Johnson St.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get STEWART'S Prices

On Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHANCE to get a first class building site in a limited lottery for $10. Apply to T. C. Sorby, Five Sister's Block. m17

REPAIRS—Carpenter work of all kinds. J. P. Burgess, carpenter. Tel. 195. m17

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED. A Four Drawer, Oak Finish Higharmed Machine with all attachments, $20. Call or address No. 8, Labouchere St., City. m15.

JAPANESE LILY BULBS and plants just arrived at Japanese store on Douglas street. m13

NEW SPRING STUFFS arrived at Fuji Company, Japanese Tailor shop, 156 Government street. Call and try us. m13

INSURE YOUR HOUSE AND FURNITURE against fire in Western Assurance Co. and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Heisterman & Co., general agents. f8

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of improved city property, at lowest rates. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. f9

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 82 Church street, Works, North Toronto.

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—A small fur boa. Owner can have same by proving property at this office. m9

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—A furnished room. Apply 4 Quebec street, near Parliament Buildings. m17

TO RENT—Large front room (furnished). Apply 35 Fort street, upstairs. m16

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, corner of King's Road and Douglas St. m15

TO LET—Rooms en suite or single. 90 Douglas. m15

TO LET—Pleasant sunny rooms, very central and moderate. 126 Vancouver St. m13

TO RENT—7-room house, close to car line, Rock Bay avenue. Fully furnished, with piano, sewing machine and telephone. Would rent for six months or less at $35.00 per month. Flint & Co., 17 Trounse avenue. m13

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR GENTLEmen, with first class board. Terms, one dollar per day. Reference exchanged. Apply 173 Pandora Avenue. m12

TO RENT—(Right of purchase if desired), for 5 or more years, 130 acres, 50 in pasture; 200 fruit trees, good house, barn, etc etc., good land, timber, postoffice, school, wharf. Rent $150 per year. Apply M., North Pender Island. m12

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen, 53 Michigan St.

ROOM AND BOARD for 3 gentlemen. Apply to 138 Blanchard, corner of Discovery. m9

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With use of bath. Apply 52 Rae St. m1

TO LET—Offices in the Board of Trade Building. All modern conveniences. For particulars apply to the secretary on the Premises. f27

COMFORTABLE Furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—A respectable boy to drive a wagon, and make himself useful in store. Address P. O. Box 194.

WANTED—Smart men and women to represent us. Good wages, steady employment. Write H. Cannon, Room 16, Fairfield block, Vancouver, B. C. m16

WANTED—Several boats, 16 to 20 feet long. Must be cheap. Apply P. O. Box 377, city. m16

WANTED—A youth to wash bottles and make himself generally useful. Apply Pacific Vinegar Works, 131-5 Johnson St. m17

A FEW YOUNG MEN to correspond with me who would like to be advertisement writers. Address Page-Davis, Chicago, Ill. m17

WANTED—Teacher for the West Saanich School District. Applications will be received by the undersigned until March 30, 1901. School to open April 15th. W. A. Pitzer, Sec. Board of Trustees, Sluggett, B. C. m17

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young sales lady. A little experience required. Apply to Victoria Bargain Bazaar, 81 Johnson street. m17

WANTED—A cook and helper for 30 men at Wreck Bay, 1st April. State wages expected and reference. James E. Sutton, 135 Michigan St., City. m17

WANTED—Sober elderly man to work around saloon; comfortable home to right party. New Inn, Esquimalt Road. m17

SIX SMART BOYS WANTED—Must have references. Messenger Service, 74 Douglas street. m17

WANTED—A partner with small capital, capable of taking charge of outside work. Address Capital, this office. m15

WANTED—A good canvasser at Paisley Steam Dye Works, 114 Yates St. m15

WANTED—Two first class bartenders at the Willows Hotel, Cadboro Bay Road, each one to have $500 cash and a gold watch and chain. Wages no object. m15

WANTED—Good hustling solicitors. Apply at once, B. C. Clothing Renovatory and Toilet Supply Co., 44 Broad St. m15

WANTED—Bicycle, 22 inches frame. Must be cheap. S. B., Colonist. m15

WANTED—1,000 cords heavy timber last year's wood. Apply H., care Colonist.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Newly calved cow. Apply A. Casanave, Cadboro Bay Road. m17

FOR SALE—10-roomed house and corner lot, Vancouver and Viesw street, $2400. J. W. Mellor. m17

FOR SALE—A light team, good saddle horses, and strong express wagon, cheap. Apply 168 View street, or B. C. Saddlery Co. m17

FOR SALE—A lot and new cottage with bath, hot and cold water, wired for electric light, in a good locality, close to car line. Cottage cost $1100. Will sell for $1050, on easy terms. Apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. m17

FOR SALE—Crescent bicycle, good condition; cheap. Apply C. J., Colonist office. m16

FOR SALE—The steamer Glad Tidings. May be seen in the upper harbor, Victoria, by applying to Rev. W. H. Barraclough, or Mr. Turple. For particulars of sale address Rev. R. Whittington, M. A. B. Sc., Vancouver, B. C. m15

FOR SALE—10-roomed house and corner lot. Vancouver and View street, $2400. J W. Mellor. m14

FOR SALE—One partly paid up share in Vancouver Building Society, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to leave the province. J. L. Miller, 81 Johnson street. m14

FOR SALE—Fire-proof combination iron safe. Cheap for spot cash. 81 Johnson street. m14

FOR SALE—Phaeton in good condition. Can be seen at Barlow's stables. m14

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with all conveniences, and heated by steam, on Belcher street. Price, $5,250. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. m14

FOR SALE—A modern residence with steam heat and all other conveniences, and five acres of land, in good locality and commanding a good view. Price very low. Heisterman & Co. m12

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 acres at Warnock, B. C., from 15 to 20 acres cleared. Good farm for dairying purposes or raising thoroughbred stock. Convenient to cars or boats, postoffice and stores; school. Good buildings, etc, $3500. Apply 165 Johnston street. m10

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A bargain chicken ranch, three miles out on the best public road. All picket fenced, with comfortable cottage, chicken houses, barn, well. Good living to begin with. Fine building site and health resort. Apply Ranch, 110 Yates street. m6

FOR SALE—At Five Fingers, Yukon Territory, 250 bales hay, 12 cents per lb. Fred Weiss, care Telegraph Operator, Five Fingers. m4

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs, $2 per setting; also Brown Leghorns; Cornish Indian Game and Plymouth Rock, $1 per setting. Inspection of stock invited. Mrs. Edwards, Cadboro Bay. Leave orders at Speed Bros. m3

FOR SALE—A good strong express wagon, nearly new. Can be seen at Meston's Carriage Works. f24

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From imported stock. Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. Price from $1.50 to $2.00 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson, 33 Fort street. Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay.19

FOR SALE—Restaurant; first-class; doing good business; long lease; good reasons for selling. Address Owner W., Colonist. f17

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 56 Mason street. 27

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. 129

J. E. CHURCH

REAL ESTATE. MINING BROKER. MONEY TO LOAN,
Fire and Accident Insurance Collections Made

Real Estate is increasing in value. Our prices remain the same. Buy now and make some money for yourself. Note these bargains:

1 lot off Oak Bay Ave	$125.00
1 lot off Oak Bay Ave	$160.00
5-roomed cottage, Spring Ridge, a beautiful home for	$1575.00
1 good building lot, Henry St	$175.00

Many more just as good but these will show you how we sell. Houses to rent, business property, hotels and restaurants for sale. Your fire, accident and health insurance we solicit for two of the best companies represented on the Coast.

Telephone 434. 14 Trounce Ave.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

JUST RECEIVED.

32 BALES BRUSSELS, WILTON & AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS

Exquisite Shadings in Newest Designs

These Goods will be on show March 18th, on our second floor. Samples mailed free of charge to out of town customers.

WEILER BROS., Complete Furnishers, Government Street, Corner Broughton

On a Reef For Six Hours

Str. Princess Louise Runs on the Edge of Mouatt Reef Yesterday.

Willamette Ashore on Denman Island Beach—Lorne Will Assist Her.

Steamer Princess Louise was hard and fast on the ledge of Mouatt reef, which lies between Gonzales point and McNeill's bay, and is some 200 yards above Trial island for about six hours yesterday, while bound down from New Westminster to Victoria. She started for Victoria, after having landed some of her cargo of live stock at Sidney, and was steaming at full speed when she was suddenly stopped by her contact with the flat reef upon which she ran. It was extreme low water and the vessel was heavily laden, having besides a large general cargo, a number of cattle. Capt. Sears says that had this not been the case she would have cleared the reef, for the charts show seven fathoms where the vessel struck. She ran upon the reef—a flat one—stem on and until her keel forward of her midships was fast, and she could not be backed off. There was nothing to be done but wait in the hope that at flood tide she would rise from her stranded position.

The purser went ashore in one of the ship's boats and some of the passengers took the opportunity to leave the stranded vessel. They landed on the rocks at Gonzales point without difficulty, the sea being calm and the weather bright and fine, and walked to Oak Bay, a distance of not more than a quarter of a mile, from where they took passage on the street cars for the city.

The Princess Louise was still ashore when the Charmer hove in sight, and Capt. Sears went over to that vessel with a boat to confer with Capt. Rudlin. Capt. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Co., was a passenger, and Capt. Sears made his report to him. The steamer Otter had already gone out and was standing by, and when the Charmer came in and landed her passengers it was proposed at first to send her out to the stranded Princess Louise. Then the Queen City came in from Tacoma, and at 10 p.m. she was ordered to go out to the Princess Louise. She had just got out as far as Brotchie ledge when the Princess Louise could be seen coming in. She had floated with the high tide about 11 o'clock, and on arrival tied up at Brackman & Ker's wharf to unload. It could not be ascertained whether she was damaged seriously last night, but her officers do not think that she is badly injured. The steamer had about 25 passengers and she carried about fifty head of cattle, 34 for local butchers and the remainder blooded live stock that had been bought by island dealers at the big sale held at New Westminster.

WILLAMETTE STRANDED.

Big Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Collier Ashore on Denman Island.

Steam collier Willamette, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which has been carrying coal for some time past between the island collieries and San Francisco, went ashore on Friday night on the beach at Denman island, at the south end of which lies Yellow rock, where the unfortunate Alpha struck and foundered. She had loaded one thousand tons of coal at the Union bay bunkers, and was proceeding down Paynes Sound en route to Ladysmith, where she was to load the balance of her cargo. She encountered a thick fog and struck on the island beach in the intense darkness. Efforts were made to back her off without avail, and it being high water, the falling tide left her hard and fast almost broadside on, and with her stern in about twenty feet of water. She was fast all day yesterday, and efforts to get her off were unavailing, but her master was in hopes that she would float at high tide this morning. He refused all offers of assistance from the tugs which hurried to the scene to assist the vessel to be floated, although it blew quite a gale in the sound, which is the route to Union Bay, all day yesterday. It could not be learned last night what damage had been done to the collier, but it was thought she was not seriously injured, for she was not making any water at last reports.

The tug Lorne went up to her assistance yesterday afternoon.

THE QUADRA RETURNS.

Reports That the Wrecked Alpha Can Be Seen at Bottom of Baynes Sound.

D. G. S. Quadra arrived in port yesterday evening from a short cruise in the Gulf, Nanaimo, the Ballinac Islands and Comox were visited. At Yellow rock light station the boat ways, destroyed during the gales of last winter, were replaced. Captain Walbran reports that the hulk of the ill-fated Alpha can be distinctly seen through the clear water, and the lightkeeper informed Captain Walbran that at an extreme low tide the upper part of the engines show about two feet abovethe surface of the water.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tees, which arrived from the north yesterday morning, had few passengers, included among whom were Capt. Bonsar and wife, the Captain having come down to take the new river steamer which Messrs. Cunningham are building up to the Skeena. They intend to repair the Monte Cristo also, and with their two steamers and the two H. B. steamers there will be four steamers on the Skeena this summer. W. C. Boyer, a prospector, who arrived after a four years stay on the Findlay river, was another passenger; W. Stevenson came down from Hazelton; R. Drainey from Namu, and S. A. Spencer from Alert Bay. The Tees will go north again to-morrow night. She will have a large freight and a full complement of passengers in her saloon, as well as about 150 Chinese and Japanese.

Steamer Kinshiu Maru is due from the Orient on Wednesday, and the Miowera from Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney.

Steamer Athlon, a Portland propeller, has been sold to Puget Sound people for $25,000.

The marine underwriters of the U. S. Pacific coast have made a ruling that they will not insure vessels leaving for Nome prior to June 15th. Seattle owners say this ruling will not inconvenience them, as they can get what insurance they want in British companies.

The Washington & Alaska Steamship Company has chartered the steamers Charles Nelson and South Portland and will add them to its Lynn canal fleet. The deal will bring about the retirement from the Alaska run of the freighter Ruth.

Mariners are notified by Capt. Gaudin of the local agency of the Marine and Fisheries Department that on and after the 19th inst. the light on Brotchie ledge will be operated as an intermittent light, intervals of darkness 20 seconds in every minute, in foggy weather the horn will be operated during the intervals between the visibility of the light.

There was a strike on the steamer Rosalie last night. The deck crew walked out. They had been at work, and drew the line, they told the mate, at discharging metal rails at Turner-Beeton's wharf, when the steamer arrived at 5 p.m. yesterday. They were told to go ahead and discharge the steamer, but they refused and left. Then the mate had to telephone to the Longshoremen's Union, and he will have to get a new crew to-day.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

Was Insane.—John Walters, the unfortunate man brought in from Craigflower on Friday night, was turned over to the provincial police yesterday morning, and was found to be demented. He was a carpenter by trade and had borne a good reputation hitherto. He will probably be sent to New Westminster.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small

An Irish Concert.—The popular concert at Temperance hall last night attracted a large audience, the hall being packed. The programme consisted of Irish melodies and recitations, everything, in fact, was Irish, in honor of St. Patrick's day. Among those who contributed to the programme were Mrs. Staneland J. G. Brown, Misses Haughton, Underhill, Lawson, Russell, Gordon, Master Herbert, Mrs. McFarlane, and Messrs. Kinnaird, Redmond and Wilson.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

MEETS AND AMUS

Al. G. Field's minstrels, like Ringling Bros.' circus, began small, and today ranks everywhere the best of the old minstrel organizations. Mr. Field claims the largest as well as the best minstrel aggregation in the world, and the press wherever they have appeared, give them praise that only merit would warrant.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti, Monday, April 15, at 4 p.m.

SS. MARIPOSA sails for Honolulu, 2 p. m., Saturday, April 6.

S. S. SONOMA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Mar. 27, 9 p .m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents. San Francisco.

A Day for The Kickers

Victoria Football Players Take Part in Several Hard Fought Matches.

Nanaimo Seniors Lose But the Thistles Win Their Game Here.

The South Park boys yesterday won the match with the North Ward school by default. The latter team did not put in an appearance, so the South Park add two more points to their score, giving them a total of 14 points. South Park school has a magnificent record this season. Their games are all finished, and out of a possible 16 points, they have scored 14. The two points lost are accounted for by two drawn games one against the Boys' Brigade and the other against Victoria West. The James Bay school boys have not lost a single game this season, which is a magnificent record.

The game between the Victoria West school and the Boys' Brigade yesterday resulted in a victory for the former side, after a well contested game, with a score of two goals to nil. The Victoria West boys had the wind in their favor in the first half, and pressed their opponents closely. After about ten minutes' play O. Wiggins scored for the Victoria West school with a good shot. At half time the score was 1—0, in favor of Victoria West. After some hard play, the Victoria West forwards secured the ball and it was again sent through the Brigade goal. The Brigade boys still played on pluckily, but their heavier opponents held them down and frustrated all their efforts to score. Shortly afterwards, the referee's whistle blew for time, leaving the Victoria West boys with a well earned victory of two goals to nil.

By their victory yesterday the Victoria West boys have placed themselves in the league with a score of 7 points. In yesterday's game Tait, Wiggins and Roller played a very good game, and for the Boys' Brigade, Johnson, Jaegers, Vincent and Ross tried hard to save their side from defeat. Mr. D. Tait acted as referee.

Yesterday afternoon the Columbias met the Thistles of Nanaimo in the Intermediate League, and after a stubbornly contested game, the Nanaimo boys were victorious with a score of two goals to nil. Adams scored the first goal for Nanaimo, after some good dribbling. The Columbia boys made desperate efforts to get upon even terms with their heavy opponents but the steady play of the backs, J. Nemmo and R. Williams, frustrated all their attempts. G. Wilson made a magnificent shot, but the goal keeper, Hailstones, made a wonderful save. After some give and take play the referee's whistle blew for half time, with the score 1—0, in favor of Nanaimo.

Upon resuming play the Columbia forwards rushed matters, but the Nanaimo backs never lost their nerve, and in spite of the splendid play of the Columbia forward line, which was well fed by the half backs, J. Nemmo and R. Williams continually returned the ball well up the field. Both sides had hard lines during the game, for the ball struck the cross bar quite a number of times. After some very even play, the Nanaimo forwards made a rush and Adams securing the ball from a pass, sent it through the Columbia goal a second time. The Columbia boys seeing that their chances were desperate, made rush after rush, and several times nearly scored, but although Berkeley, Lawson, G. Wilson and Tye worked splendidly together and shot hard and frequently, they could not put the ball through the Nanaimo goal. Shortly afterwards, the referee's whistle blew, leaving Nanaimo victorious with a score of 2 goals to nil. For Nanaimo, Adams, Cullijan, Martin, Blundell, Hailstones, Nemmo and Williams played a fine game. For the Columbias, C. Marshall, in goal, played a magnificent game, and he was ably seconded by C. Berkeley, G. Wilson, S. Shanks B. Tye, H. Nesbitt J. Lawson, A. Peden and W. York. Mr. S. Shanks played a splendid game at full back. Mr. Foley, of the Garrison football team, gave great satisfaction as referee.

BASKET BALL.

It Prover an Unlucky Day for the Nanaimo Team.

The basket ball match at the drill hall last evening, between the Shamrocks of Nanaimo and the Victoria West team resulted in a victory for the Victoria boys after a hard game. The play was not scientific by any means, but the Victoria West boys passed well and also checked closely. The Nanaimos played a plucky game, but were outclassed all through the match. For Victoria two goals were scored from the field, one by Fairall and the other by Crocker, and one was scored from a free throw by Fairall. Turner scored one goal from the field for Nanaimo. For the Victoria boys, W. Fairall played a splendid game, and he was well supported by Crocker and C. Fairall. For the Shamrocks, Turner played the best game, and he was well backed up by Pittendrigh. Mr. Sam. Norman made an efficient referee.

WIN FOR VICTORIA.

The Victoria seniors defeated Nanaimos at the Coal City yesterday afternoon, in the second game of the Senior League, with a score of 4 goals to 0. Victoria now holds a lead in the league, with 4 points; the Garrison and Nanaimo have not scored so far this season.

THE HUNT CLUB.

Members Have a Good Run Cross-Country.

The attendance at the Hunt Club meet yesterday was almost the thinnest of the season, partly because some of the votaries of the sport of riding across country had deserted it and betaken themselves to golf. It is to be hoped they enjoyed their game as much as the few who turned up at the Gorge bridge did their ride to the Royal Oak. The going was generally good and in the latter part of the run the jumps were few of them less than four feet high; but as the pace was not made too fast, and the horses consequently were not tired, all those who started, except one, who gave up at the Carey road, went through to the end with no falls.

All Went A Fishing

Yesterday a Quiet Day In And Around the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. Garden Will Ask For a Tax On United States Lumber.

The parliament buildings were almost deserted yesterday. The ubiquitous lobbyist had gone fishing, or had other fish to fry, as he was not seen skirmishing about the corridors, and many of the members had left town to spend Sunday at home.

The mining committee held a meeting in the forenoon, at which Messrs. Hobson and Halt, of Cariboo, expressed their views on the placer mining law and its bearing on that industry in their district. They both favored the granting of crown titles instead of leases of hydraulic claims.

In addition to the notices of motion for Monday, published in yesterday's Colonist, Mr. Garden gives notice that he will move: That this government request the Dominion government to place as great a duty on lumber coming into Canada from the United States as that country imposes on Canadian lumber entering the United States.

Hon. Mr. McBride received a letter on Friday from Mr. W. R. Wilson, manager of the Crow's Nest coal mines, enclosing a cheque for $710, contributed by the miners of Fernie and Michel and their friends, for the relief of the widows and orphans left destitutte by the recent explosion at Cumberland. Mr. McBride immediately forwarded the cheque to the relief committee at Cumberland.

Mr. Robt. Green, of Central Park, interviewed the Commissioner of Lands and Works respecting a grant of land for a site for the grounds and buildings for the horticultural society of Central Park. He also interviewed the Minister of Finance regarding a grant for the society's prize list. Hon. Mr. Wells pointed out that it was not possible to give the society a crown grant, but it is to be arranged that their desires are to be met in that a plot of land will be set apart for their use. Mr. Green was well satisfied with the prospects for favorable consideration of the society's application for a grant of money in aid of its exhibition. Mr. Kidd, in whose constituency the district lies, introduced the gentleman to the ministers.

Dr. Spencer, missionary to the Bella Coola district, who has been in the city for some time, left for home on the Willapa Friday night. On Thursday Dr. Spencer was accompanied to the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by Messrs. Clifford and Stables, the members for Cassiar, and he placed before the minister the wishes of many of the settlers respecting the rebuilding of some three miles or so of the main colonization road of the colony. The portion runs from the inlet up the valley of the river, and as it now stands it is on the south side of the river, which is a much more difficult section of country than the north side. The road for three miles or so is built on a steep mountain side and in winter snow and ice render it impassable. The settlers have never used the road on this part, having had to take their goods up the river in canoes to a suitable landing. The building of a bridge some three miles up stream and placing the road on the north side, together with putting a new wharf on a more sheltered part of the coast of the inlet would give a much better route for the road, and the settlers are moreover willing to bear part of the cost, by doing the grading if the government will build the new wharf and the bridges required. They will also furnish the piling for the wharf. Dr. Spencer spoke in terms of praise of the report of Mr. Going, who was sent to examine and report to the department on the condition of the road. He says, however, that the extra cost of the north road would be only a temporary disadvantage as the road on the south side is liable to washing out at a point opposite a small lake, which will eventually necessitate the removal of the road to the north side, so that it might be as well moved now. The matter will receive attention at an early date.

In the report of the debate in the legislature on Friday, the types, by a simple inversion of one word, made Mr. Smith Curtis, in his speech, say just the opposite of what the gentleman did say. Following is the statement as it should have read:

"Vancouver Island and the Mainland east to Yale district contributed during the last fiscal year about $400,000 to the provincial treasury and received for school purposes $215,000, which includes salaries of staff of the department in Victoria. The Interior, inclusive of Yale, Cassiar and Cariboo districts contributed $650,000 to the revenue and received for schools $71,000 only."

Finance and Commerce

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd.)

Toronto, March 16.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange to-day:

	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Gold Fields	3½	2¾
Black Tail	11	9
Brandon & Golden Crown	8	6¼
Canadian G. F. S.	7¼	6¾
Cariboo McKinney	35	30
Cariboo Hydraulic	$1.60	$1.52
Centre Star	$1.02	98½
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	80	74
California	5½	4
Deer Trail Con	3	2½
Evening Star	8	5
Fairview Corp	3⅛	2¾
Golden Star	3¼	3⅛
Giant	4	3
Iron Mask	38	32
Knob Hill	60	50
Granby Smelter	49	45
Montreal & London	5	3½
Morning Glory	9	7
Morrison	8	6½
Noble Five	6	4
North Star	85	78
Old Ironsides	85	70
Olive	12	10
Payne	50	45
Rambler Cariboo Con	29½	25½
Republic	42	35
Slocan Sovereign	6	3
Virtue	27	25
War Eagle Con	42	38
Waterloo	3	2¼
White Bear	4	3¾
Winnipeg	7	5
Sullivan	12	7

SALES.

White Bear, 7,000 at 3¾, 500 at 4.
Golden Star, 15,000 at 3⅛.
Brandon and Golden Crown, 3,000 at 6½.
C. G. F. S., 5,000 at 7.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

New York, March 16.—The following quotation ruled on the Produce Exchande today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛
Corn—				
May	46⅞	47	46¾	47

New York, March 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchanke today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	140	140¼	139¾	140¼
Amn. Tobacco	126	127½	125¾	127½
People's Gas	104¾	105	104½	105⅝
C., M. & St. P.	149⅞	150¼	149¾	150⅜
C. B. & Q.	154⅞	160¼	154⅞	160¼
Manhattan	121¾	125	121¾	125
C., R. I. & P.	125⅛	126⅝	125⅛	126¼
B. R. T.	81⅜	82¼	81¼	82¼
A. & S. F. pfd.	92¾	93	92¾	93
S. P. Com	44⅞	45	44¾	45
A. S. & W. Com	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38¾
B & O.	92¼	92½	91⅞	91⅞
L. & N.	95¾	96¼	95¼	96¼
U. P. Com	91⅞	92¼	91⅝	92¼
Con. Tobacco	41¾	46¾	46	46
Federal Steel	42⅞	44	42⅞	44
N. P. Com	85⅛	85½	84⅝	85¼
T. C. & I.	56	56	55¼	56
A. & S. F. Com.	58¼	58¼	58	58¼
Western Union	88¾	88⅞	88⅛	88½

Money loaning at 2 and 3 per cent.
St. Paul rights 4½.

Three Star Martel can be obtained from all dealers.

C. H. Gibbons, editor of the Vancouver Province, is in town.

Miss May Stephen has left on a visit to Portland. She was accompanied to Seattle by Mrs. Stephen.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

Some Properties for sale by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street, Victoria, B.C. In nearly all Cases easy terms can be obtained. Bargains.

PEMBROKE STREET—Between Government and Douglas streets., 3 good lots, $900 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHURCHWAY—Near Douglas, 2 lots $1,000 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HUMBOLDT STREET—One lot, in a desirable locality, $800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

WHARF STREET—2 fine waterfront lots, exceptionally cheap, $7,000 for the two. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LOT 120x330—Five minutes from centre of the city; only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital; 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage extremely cheap; good building site; only $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality; $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DALLAS ROAD—Modern 8-roomed dwelling, lot 60x240, tennis court, etc., will be sold very cheap. Also a new bungalow. Apply 40 Government Street. 21

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc.; 3½ miles from city; $3,000; one-third cash, and balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

VICTORIA ARM—Five acres, all under cultivation, and good building site, $1,250. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; 7-roomed house, good barns, etc.; orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Cor. of Mary and Frederick streets. Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally cheap and easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. price $2,650. 130

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Good stable and two lots, each 60x130; only 10 minutes from post office: assessed $3,000; B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—9-roomed modern dwelling, over 2 acres of ground, stables, etc., $6000.

TO L. T—Suitable for fancy store, etc., the premises on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets. Will be made more attractive to suit incoming tenant.

JAMES BAY—Two 5-roomed houses, $850 each; will be sold on very easy terms Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within 5 miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser, very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TO LET—Fireproof warehouse, 22x70 feet. Thirty-five dollars per month. Rooms and offices Bastion Square from $6.00 to $9.00 per month. Apply 40 Government Street. f8

JAMES BAY—Simcoe street, near Menzies, two nice lots, $1,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VIEW STREET—Two full sized lots and old cottage, $1,300. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $400 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two good lots off Esquimalt road; cleared; good building site; $200 each; a bargain. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ST. LOUIS STREET—Two cottages and one 2-story dwelling; will be sold at a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas, good full-sized lot, $4,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine 2-story residence; one acre of land; grand view; $5750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings, cheap; only $500 each; must be sold to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile) 200 acres, 35 under cultivation; 100 cleared; balance good land; lots of good water; 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—(Near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage of 6 rooms; $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price, $1,750; $250 down balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan's. 250 acres; modern 11-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc.; or will subdivide to suit purchaser. Full particulars apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE; good stable and two lots, each 60x130; only 10 minutes from post office; assessed, $3,000; price $2,650. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84, Victoria District; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch; $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite Naval recreation grounds; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RITHET STREET—Good 5-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GLENFORD AVENUE (off Carey Road)—5 acres, cleared, good cottage, barn, chicken house etc., $1,050 (cheap). Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SAN JUAN AVE.—Good six-roomed modern cottage; nice view of Straits. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SHAKESPEARE ST.—New 6-roomed cottage, four good lots, outbuildings, etc. A bargain at $1,650. Apply 40 Government St., B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

Read • The • Colonist

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year	$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the Night Editor.

BON VOYAGE.

Yesterday amid the booming of cannon and cheers from thousands of spectators, the Heir Apparent and his wife left the shores of Britain for a voyage, which will be unique in the annals of history and possible to the heir to no other crown. Forty-one years, almost, have passed since his royal father set out on his historic trip to Canada. This tour was made at the suggestion of that shrewd observer, the Prince Consort, who rightly thought that it would be a good thing for the young Prince to become acquainted with his kinsmen across the sea, and also for them to see him and have an opportunity to testify their loyalty to the reigning house. There had been some little fretfulness in the British North American provinces. The principles of responsible government were as yet unfamiliar to the people, the free trade policy of the United Kingdom had disappointed the commercial community, which hoped for a continuation of the old colonial idea in regard to commerce. There are no annexationists in Canada to-day, or if there are any, they are careful to keep themselves out of sight. Then they were, not exctly numerous, but yet not difficult to be found. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, came, and in the warmth of his reception all differences were forgotten and a more wholesome feeling was begotten. There is little necessity now for a visit from royalty to strengthen the ties between the Colonies and the Motherland, but it is timely to emphasize the unity of the Empire and the King, with a sagacity which promises well for the future, has sent the Heir Apparent out to visit all the self-governing portions of the vast domain, over which in the order of Providence he may one day be called upon to reign. The visit, or at least a portion of it, was planned by Victoria of glorious and immortal memory, and so far as the Australian trip is concerned, the King is only carrying out his mother's plan; but we have his own word for it that the extension of the journey, so as to embrace New Zealand and Canada is his own thought. Not even the death of a beloved queen and mother has been allowed to interfere with these imperial plans, and we may feel assured that if it were possible to consult the dead sovereign, her heartiest approval would be given to the decision at which her son and successoor has arrived.

The voyage of His Royal Highness will not be wholly to new lands so far as he is concerned, for he is a sailor who has felt beneath the deck the swell of every ocean. The experiences ashore will be new to him, and we can well imagine that when he has made his journey across Canada from ocean to ocean, he will have learned something that will have a potent influence upon his whole career. His tour cannot fail to impress him in a special manner with the responsibility of the kingly office, which he may one day assame.

The Duchess of York will have a hearty welcome. The British people hold Her Royal Highness in high esteem. The romance attending her betrothal to the Duke of Clarence and her marriage after his death to the Duke of York, who rumor says was really the choice of her heart, has gained her a deep place in the sympathy of all. The affection with which she was regarded by the late Queen, and the modest and dignified way in which she has discharged the duties of her position have further strengthened her in the affection of the people. No where will she be more heartily welcome than in Canada. There is not a man in all this wide land who is not ready to be her true knight, for no where else is true womanliness esteemed more highly.

And so we join with millions in the heart of the Empire in wishing the distinguished tourists "bon voyage." May favoring winds welcome them on every sea. May the throbbing engines of their good ship respond in rhythmic beat to the hearts of the people, and all will then be well.

SEEKING FOR MOTIVES.

Waste of energy is always to be regretted. Perhaps it is more correct to say misdirected energy, for scientific people tell us that force is eternal. This is probably as true of mental as of physical forces, and it is a serious thing to consider. We put forth an effort, and we can never withdraw it. There is a song which says:

"How very easily things go wrong,
A sigh too much or a kiss too long—
And the world is never again the same."

The effort need not necessarily be an overt one. Readers of Shakespeare will remember that it was through pining in thought that the gentle Viola was led to sit "like patience on a monument" and "in a green and yellow melancholy." The thing chiefly to be guarded against is the effect of our efforts upon ourselves. We suspect another of unworthy motives and cherish the suspicion until it colors all our views regarding him. Acts which we thought at the time were done in friendship are regarded as having been prompted by sinister objects, and so we drift apart. The energy wasted in trying to discover hidden motives for the actions of others, when the true explanation lies right on the surface is very great. There is another song which exhorts us, saying:

"Let us speak of a man as we find him,"

and it teaches good, sound doctrine. When we try to study out hidden reasons for conduct, we are after all simply guessing, or we are measuring others by our standard, which may not suit them at all. Because we would do a certain thing for a certain reason. It does not follow that if any one else has done the thing he had that reason. It is also true that if we persist in seeking for explanations beneath the surface, we are likely to invite the application of the same practice to ourselves. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," is as good advice to-day as it was when first given.

The quest for hidden motives is calculated to blind us to the very things we ought to see. Did you ever run a rapid in a canoe? If you did, you know that there is no time to be wasted in looking out for the rocks away beneath the surface, but that you must be always watching ahead to see the set of the current and note the places where the swirl of the water or a peculiar ripple tells you that danger lurks. If you peer into the depths to find out whether a certain boulder is a piece of serpentine or only a bit of granite covered with green slime, you may find yourself in the water and your canoe going on without you. Then you realize what an ass you made of yourself, for of all the experiences in this world, chasing your canoe down stream is a little the meanest.

It is a pretty good plan to give other people credit for being just as honest as ourselves. It is just possible, you know, that the world thinks they are more so. Probably in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred people do what they think is right. In very many cases they are mistaken, because all people are warped in their judgment by self-interest; but depend upon it if you start out with the idea that people are doing in their every day life what they know cannot be justified from the standpoint of motive, you will make no end of blunders and may defeat your own purposes. There are people to whom self looms up so large that it fills the whole range of vision. They test and try every act which touches them in any way by its effect upon what they want for themselves, but we do not think the majority of people are in that class. The majority are trying to do what seems best to be done at the time, and we should save ourselves much trouble and hard feeling, if we would only believe this.

* * *

A movement is on foot on the part of some workingmen to call a public meeting at which they can give expression to their views on the subject of Oriental immigration.

* * *

Will there be war in China and peace in the Transvaal? We incline to the idea that the accounts received on both points are exaggerated. We specially warn readers against being misled by reports from China. There is no means of knowing how much of a despatch from the Orient really came over the wires.

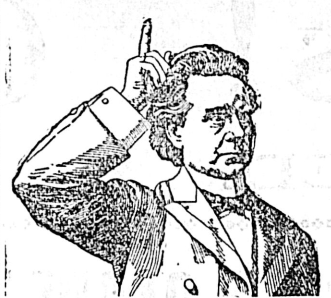
* * *

The indirect recognition by the United States government of the changed status of the late South African republics will be much appreciated in all parts of the Empire. The recognition is not a very formal sort of thing, but the authorities at Washington are strangers to the nice points of diplomatic usage. The circumlocutionists everywhere may be shocked at the ackowledgment of the conquest of two countries being made in a foot-note to an official report but that will not alter the fact.

* * *

Mr. Denis Murphy's speech on the school bill has evoked many high encomiums. The member for West Yale has a pretty trick of oratory, as one might expect from his name. When Dame Fortune was distributing her favors, she evidently upset her basket of eloquence over the Emerald Isle, and sometimes we think that she thought that was enough for one place, and carried her store of happiness elsewhere. But, be this as it may, Mr. Murphy, in his speech referred to, showed that he possesses more than the faculty of saying things well. It disclosed him as one who can think out a difficult subject and handle it convincingly. He possesses also the inestimable quality of youth and if he has not a career before him, we shall be much mistaken. He is specially fortunate in being wise enough not to speak when he has nothing to say.

DYSPEPSIA



My DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion or stomach trouble. It rejuvenates worn-out stomachs. It builds up stomachs that have been weakened by powerful cathartics and old-fashioned nostrums.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure corrects bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, belching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue, heart-burn or water-brash.
His Headache Cure stops headache in 3 minutes.
Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles.
Munyon's Blood Cure corrects all blood impurities.
Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.
Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to women.
Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.
Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail.
Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.
Munyon has a cure for every disease. The **Guide to Health** (free) tells of them. Cures, mostly 25 cts.
Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.
MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

GREY DAYS.

Every man, it would seem, apart from all creeds or religions, must believe that he is put into the world with a task to do. He knows it. No one need tell him that. He feels it as soon as he feels anything, and no matter what the task may be, so long as it is honest labor, there is nothing degrading about it. The degradation consists in the ill-doing of it. A man is born a king—he should act his part with honor. A man is born to a scullion's place in the king's kitchen, and there is just as much honor in his work if it is well done, as there is in the king's task of ruling over a million people. A woman is born beautiful, with a beautiful voice to sing and another woman, plain, dull and ignorant has two tender hands that she can use deftly in binding up wounds, bathing suffering limbs, or soothing a brow, hot and aching with fever. One man is a statesman, with eloquence and power to move a world with him; another man tends flocks on a sunny hill-side and knows no tumult save the noise of the waterfall, the tinkle of the sheep's bells or the blast of the dinner-horn. There are and must always be a million different walks in life, and it is for men to degrade the tasks or to enoble them, until there are no such things as envy, hate or injustice and anarchy is a thing forgotten.

"They also serve who only stand and wait." There are a great many people who come into the world full of desires and ambitions that they are utterly unable to differentiate—men and women who are born with tongues that are tied, thoughts that will not come, and hands that will only do the simplest tasks, although their souls may be big with yearning to do great things—men and women who grow up, marry, and perhaps have families and who die at a ripe old age, unsatisfied, having accomplished nothing that shows.

Through the summer there have been long days of bright sunshine, and nights brilliantly starlit and sweet; there have been days of storm, when the clouds swept up from behind the hills, and rushing over the skies in great black masses, shut out the sunlight, frightening the sea-gulls and driving them inland—days when the wind has swept over the sea, lashing it into foam, piling it against the rocks, beating down the grass on the cliffs, breaking the flowers, and mowing the ferns flat with blows as keen as a reaper's scythe; there have been days that are neither stormy nor calm, but bright and windy, with the sky all covered with broken clouds that make the sunset as lovely as a dream of heaven. But, here and there, maybe to give us rest, maybe to make the contrast, maybe because she herself thinks them the most beautiful of all, Nature has slipped in the "Grey Days." All the world is quiet, and we go out by the sea and look over the still grass to the water which, grey and silent, is folding and unfolding gently on the shore. Above, the sky is grey and soft as the down on a pigeon's breast. There is a grey veil over the mountains. We only see them like a memory, and all the hills that are closer to us are misty shadows. There is o bright, brilliant, beauty anywhere; there is no song in the wind, no fragrance blown in from the sea. It is all peace, a still fair peace that wraps us around and touches us after the storms and changes that have gone, as sleep comes down upon us after a long and weary day.

A soldier goes to battle and his lame brother leans on the gate and watches with wistful eyes and longing heart the troops go maching past. So some of us must live out our lives only "standing and waiting"—each day the same, quiet, uneventful; no great joys to bear us up, no great sorrows to drag us down; no wonderful task to do, that will ennoble us in our own eyes and, as it would seem to us, in the eyes of God as well; nothing but little duties, too trivial to be told—threescore or less of years that bring nothing with them and leave nothing behind them.

Grey Days and Grey Lives; they are all with God. He has set out the paths that we must travel, and He alone knows what is worthiest and most beautiful. But, perhaps, as the world enrolls its ages before Him and the great procession of years passes by, the quiet, lusterless lives are a little to Him what the "Grey Days" are to us, the touches that make the contrast and give the Peace that completes the Whole.

N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN.

NOW I FEEL REAL WELL.

Mr. W. H. La Blance, Bonfield, Ont., writes: "I was once a sufferer from catarrh, and while using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure I was recommended to use also Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system. My nerves were exhausted and I was too weak to do a day's work when I began using it, and now am strong and healthy, and feel real well. I am perfectly sure that anyone who uses Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will believe as I do, that it is the best strengthener and restorative obtainable."

KEEWATIN FLOUR
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
Best in the World. Quality Always the Same.

SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS!
Will be sold very cheap during stock taking, at
ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR BROAD.

Telephones
Hello! Hello!! Hello!!!

The WRONG Way to Talk.

The RIGHT way to talk.

Party Line Telephones at reduced rates. Call up "Central No. 500" and ask for terms and districts. Perfect service. Terms so moderate as to be within the reach of all. No installation charge, no advance payment
VICTORIA & ESQUIMALT TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ld.
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF
Stoves and Ranges
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

PLATING
In all its Branches is now executed by Competent Workmen.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College
P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.
We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

DRUNKENNESS Can Be Cured
We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill

For fifteen years I have made a special study of
LADIES WHITEWEAR
This season they are prettier and cheaper than ever. On view this week at
Mrs W. Bickford
61 & 63 FORT ST.

FOR LADIES
Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.
FINE WORK
Is our specially strong point and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed.
Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.
GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH
Give Us a Trial.
E. ANDERNACK,
The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

The best cough medicine for children is Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum; for croup or hoarseness it gives immediate relief; try it.

Fit-Reform Garments
FIT-REFORM CLOTHING
Are designed by one of the highest salaried artists in the Dominion and are worn by the most fashionable and best dressed men from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
In style and fit they compare favorably with the best work turned out by the leading tailors of London, Paris or New York, at one-half the tailor's price: this fact we are prepared to demonstrate at any time.
Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 Government Street, Victoria

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL VICTORIA No 201
UNION LABOR
IS SKILLED LABOR.
SKILLED LABOR COMMANDS THE HIGHEST WAGES.
THE COLONIST
EMPLOYS ONLY UNION LABOR.

Stop a minute and consider what it means to support 80 employees—as the Colonist does—Every shop great and small, must directly or indirectly derive benefit from the wage bill.

$60,000 A YEAR and all our hands spend their wages in Victoria.

If all merchants spend their "Printing" money in Victoria, 80 more hands could be employed.

Give Home Industries the preference, and help to build up your own city.

We are a **HOME INDUSTRY,** and ask your patronage.

Give Us a Trial.

And "Quality for Quality," we defy better value anywhere in the Dominion.

We are the largest establishment in our line west of Toronto, and our lines are:

Printing,
Lithographing,
Bookbinding,
Label Printing
and Embossing.

Our Trade Mark is **"The Very Best."**

THE COLONIST.

Advertise in the Colonist

Violet Ammonia . . . .

Is a delightful addition to the bath. Softens the water, whitens the skin, and is at once so refreshing that to use it once is to use it always.

25c per Bottle

Cyrus H. Bowes,
Chemist.
98 Government Street, near Yates Stree.
Open All the Time.

Queen's Funeral Souvenir No. of the London News

We have a few of these to spare. Secure one before they go. Edition in England is entirely sold out and will not be reprinted. There is a splendid article upon the late Queen, and the King in Maclure for March. It is from the pen of George Smalley, American correspondent for the Times, and, is illustrated with many cuts.

Victoria Book and Stationery Co.
Limited.
THOMAS EARLE, M.P. President.
H. S. HENDERSON, Manager.
VICTORIA, B.C.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Try the new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's. *

George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges. *

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—Try The Colonist "Want Column," 1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.

Use ADELINA PATTI Cream for the complexion. Pompadour Rolls, Switches, etc., in great variety, at C. Kosche's Hair Store, 55 Douglas St. *

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes. *

LOST OR FOUND one cent per word, each insertion—The Daily Colonist.

You can lunch sumptuously at The Victoria Cafe for 25c, and dine luxuriously for the same. It will not cost much to try. *

A carload of Chairs and also a carload of Bedroom Sets, arrived last week at Weiler's. *

Lawn Mowers, Spaces, Spading Forks, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Garden Shears, Trowels and many other goods suitable for garden use; also Corporation Fiddles, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Steamer Rosalie sails at 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturday for Seattle.

Fresh oysters daily; per gallon $3; quart, 75c. Apply New England Hotel. *

Awnings made to order by Weiler Bros., who have a nice selection of patterns of stripes to choose from. *

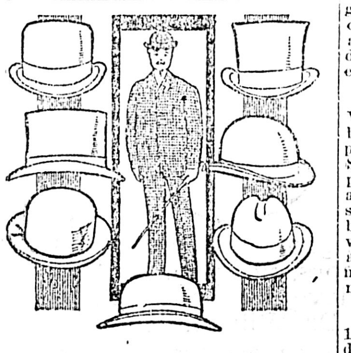
A meeting of persons interested in forming a Poultry Association will be held in Committee Rooms, City Hall, on Tuesday, March 19, at 8 p.m. *

Scoops are useful things in their way. The reporter loves them, the grocer uses them. When he sells you Hondi Ceylon Tea they are never needed—it's only sold in packets. *

E. G. Prior & Co. are selling off "Ivanhoe" bicycles dirt cheap. Only a few left. *

Thirty-two bales of fine Carpets in Brussels, Wiltons and Axminsters; Parquet Squares and Rugs, just arrived at Weiler's. *

The spring millinery opening at Columbia House will be held Tuesday, March 19th, when the latest styles in French and American patterns will be shown.



JUST THE HAT!

No matter what your style or your taste, we have just the Hat for you. Including all the Spring Styles from the leading Manufacturers, as follows:
John B. Stetson and Henry H. Roelofse, American.
Christy's Barrington, Woodrow's Wilkinson, English.
In both stiff and soft and in all the newest shades.

SEA & GOWEN
Men's Furnishers.
I. O. O. F. Block. 89 Douglas Street.

Real Estate
To Buyers

I have a nice selection of farms of all sizes, from the chicken ranch of a few acres, to the sheep farm of large acreage.

As a practical farmer myself, I can more readily put a purchaser in touch with the farm he desires.

I make no charge to purchasers; my commission is paid by the seller, and I charge nothing but the commission. I do not add anything to the price for myself.

Through my London agents I have special opportunities of selling real estate in England.

C. C. REVANS
34 Government Street, Victoria B.C.
Agents in England—Downsett, Knights & Co., London, publishers of the "Land Roll" Issue 5,000 copies.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Police Court.—Yesterday the trading stamp case was remanded till the 23rd, and the Patterson case was put off till Monday.

Quarterly Meeting.—The Daughters of England will hold their quarterly meeting at their lodge room, in the A. O. U. W. hall, on Wednesday, 20th inst. All members are requested to be present.

Freight Rates.—R. M. Palmer, of the department of agriculture, returned last night from the Mainland, where he has been discussing the question of uniform freight rates with farmers, with a view to the unification of rates on farm produce over lines controlled by the C. P. R.

Funeral To-morrow. — Arrangements have been made for the funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Wilkinson, which will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 15 Labouchere street, and the service will be held at 2:30 o'clock in Christ Church cathedral.

Funeral.—The funeral of the late Norman Gillis took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Oak Bay avenue, and Presbyterian church, at 2:30 p.m., when the Rev. Mr. Fraser, assisted by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, conducted appropriate services. A large number attended. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. McDonald, W. Thomason, W. Gregson and Thos. Ashe.

Census Commissioner.—R. L. Drury, chief census commissioner for British Columbia, returned last night from Ottawa, where he has been in consultation with Hon. Mr. Fisher, with respect to the details of the enumeration work in this district. The matter of arranging a later date for the presentation of the completed returns for the northern portions of British Columbia in consequence of the inaccessability of a number of these districts was pointed out to the minister, and Mr. Drury is now in correspondence with him with a view to meeting the difficulty.

Band Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band promenade concert at the Drill Hall last evening, was well attended. The match game of basketball between the Shamrocks of Nanaimo and the Victoria West team was well contested and resulted in a victory for the Victoria Wests by a score of 5 to 2. Master Milton Douglas, in Irish dances, was well received, as was also the Highland Fling by little Miss Hill. Godfrey's "Reminiscences of Ireland" was a very pleasing number and was rendered by the band in capital style. Kalacratus, an equilibrist, who is said to perform some marvellous feats of jugglery, is the extra for next Saturday.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

THE SOCIETIES.

Federated Board and the Doctors —News from the Lodges.

Since the meeting of a delegation from the Medical Association to the Board of Federated Societies there has been a thorough canvass of all the societies interested. The purport of the interview has been laid before the different lodges and the members' views have been gauged and expressed. The delegates have been instructed as to the course they are expected to pursue, and at the next meeting of the board every delegate will report the feeling and wishes of the body he represents.

* * *

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., on Wednesday evening initiated two members into the order. The court has approved of the action of the Federated Societies in bringing forward the proposed amendments to the Medical Act, and has requested the city members to support the same when the act comes before the legislature. Courts Vancouver and Northern Light intend holding a union smoker and concert. The committee will report at the next court meeting.

* * *

On Monday night Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will work in the initiatory degree, and the reception committee's report will be considered.

* * *

The Companions of the Forest intend holding their seventh annual Primrose ball on Primrose Day, Friday April 19 next, in the A. O. U. W. hall. Working committees have been formed and the ladies are now busily engaged preparing for the event.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods.
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Jessop, Firth, Canton and other Steel.

Telephone 3.
P. O. Box 423.
WHARF STREET, Victoria, B. C.

Underwear Special

Mens' all wool, double breasted, regular price $2 a suit, for this week $1.25 per suit. A new lot of hats just arrived.

Phillips
104 Government Street. Adelphia Block, near Yates Street.

SOMETHING
To Tone up the System After LaGrippe

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is a splendid tonic. $1.00 a bottle. Manufactured by Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Services In The Churches

Special Sermons and the Musical Arrangements For Morning And Evening.

The First Presbyterian And Centennial Methodist Exchange Pulpits.

To-day the fourth Sunday in Lent the services at Christ Church cathedral are: Holy communion 8 a.m.; morning prayer and litany, 11 a.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. The music for the day is:

MATINS.

Voluntary—Andante Cautibile	Batiste
Venite.	
Psalms for the Day	As Set
Benedicite	Turner
Benedictus	Cooke
Hymns	92, 229, 366
Voluntary—Maud Militaire	Clark

EVENING.

Voluntary—Adagis	Spohr
Psalms	As Set
Magnificat	Smart
Nunc Dimittis	Barnby
Hymns	540, 282, 231
Voluntary—Fantasia	Ed Read
Morning Preacher	The Bishop
Evening Preacher	Rev. W. B. Allen

There will be morning prayer at 11, and evensong at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—I Will Call Upon the Lord	Mozart
Hymns	6, 33 and 530
Organ—Fugue in E Flat	Rinck

EVENING.

Organ—Processional March in D	Simper
Hymns	36, 289, 23
Orgon—Cujus Animam	Rossini

After evensong the third of the series of Lenten Organ Recitals will be given as follows:

Descriptive Organ Solo—The Monk's Processional Hymn through the Abbey, founded on an old Gregorian Melody Mr. A. Longfield.	Wely
Bass Solo—Waft Her Angels Mr. Crane.	Handel
Organ Solo—Eventide Mr. A. Longfield.	Richmond
Soprano Solo—Calvary Miss Annabelle Russell.	Glover
Viola Solo—Largo in G Mr. Jesse Longfield	Handel
Baritone Solo—The Plains of Peace Mr. Watson	Barnard
Organ Solo—Sonata in F Mr. Jesse Longfield.	Fraser

The services at St. James' will be as follows: Holy communion at 8 o'clock; matins, ante-communion and sermon, at 11 o'clock, and evensong and sermon at 7 o'clock.

* * *

The services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m.; Bible class, 3 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. after evening service. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—Prelude	Lemare
Psalm	46
Anthem—And the Glory of the Lord	Pattison
Hymns	438, 448, 119
Organ—Postlude	Guilmant

EVENING.

Organ—Andante	Hopkins
Psalm	69
Anthem—How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds	Pattison
Quartette, Misses King and Millar, Messrs. Little and Barton.	
Hymns	262, 255
Recital—For Behold Darkness Mr. W. H. Barton	Handel
Organ—Chorus	Mendelssohn

Rev. Mr. Barraclough preaches in the morning at First Presbyterian church, and the pastor in the evening. Junior Endeavor meeting at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor after evening service.

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church the usual services will be held, the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, occupying the pulpit. The morning subject is "Knowing and Doing"; evening subject, "Looking Unto God." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m. The music for the day is:

MORNING.

Organ—Air	Hayden
Hymns	78, 537, 539
Anthem—Hail: Morning Known Among the Blest	Lorenz
Organ—Babylon	Westbrook

EVENING.

Organ—Offertoire	Batiste
Hymns	413, 484, 431
Anthem—How Gracious the Lord Is	Lorenz
Organ—Communion	Stewart

The morning subject by Mr. Wm. Marchant at Emmanuel Baptist church is, "A Game of Marbles." In the evening the pastor, Rev. J. G. Hastings, will preach on "Bread Winning." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. at 8 p.m.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning on "A Pure Heart"; Dr. Wilson in the evening on "The Council of Nice."

* * *

Rev. R. B. Blyth B.A., pastor of the Congregational church, Pandora avenue, will preach at the 11 o'clock service, on "Why Do the Righteous Suffer?"; 2 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., subject, "Can a Man Trust God?"; Christian Endeavor at 8:15 p.m.

* * *

Services are at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at Centennial Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Campbell preaches in the morning and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, in the evening. The evening subject is "Conscience v. the Word of God." Lessons from the life of St. Patrick. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church the subject of the morning sermon is "Ideal Christians." The historic roll of the Twentieth Century fund will be read at the service. At 7 p.m. the third sermon of the series of the "Lost Son" will be preached, "In a Far Country—Reaping."

Victoria West Methodist church, Rev. J. D. P. Knox pastor, will have missionary sermons at each service. Rev. B. C. Freeman preaches in the morning and Rev. R. Hughes in the evening.

* * *

Christadelphians meet in the A. O. U. W. building up-stairs, at 7 p.m. for Bible study and advocacy of the "one faith." Study for the evening, Romans V. All are welcome.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Blyth will conduct the evangelistic meeting at the Johnson street mission at 8:30 o'clock. All men welcome.

* * *

The Friends meet on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in Salmon building, Government and Yates street cordially invite all who wish to attend. William and Elizabeth Hobson, from London, England, will be present.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw, Spiritualist, will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m. Subject, "100 Cents to the Dollar." Miss Amy Kneeshaw, contralto soloist, will sing "The Children's Home." Miss Alice Kneeshaw, by special request, will recite Edwin Markham's masterpiece, "The Man With the Hoe." Psychometric readings and improvisations at the close of the lecture.

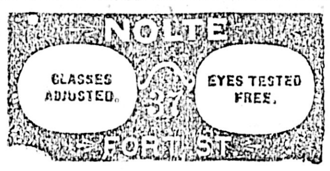
* * *

A Christian Science service is held at 87 Pandora street, at 7 p.m., subject, "Matter."

CARPETS CLEANED.

By our process we remove all dust and spots, restore the color and save the carpets the wear and tear of beating. We take carpets up and clean and relay them at reasonable rates.

SANITARY FEATHER WORKS.
119 Fort St., cor Blanchard. Phone 392.



If you have been suffering with influenza, cold in the head, and feeling miserable, try Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum; there is nothing like it. *

POODLE DOG MENU.

ST PATRICK'S DAY
SUNDAY, MARCH 17th. Price 50c.
SOUP—Puree of Game, Shamrock; Consomme.
FISH—Boiled Halibut, Anchovy Sauce; Baked Flounder, Tomato Sauce; Fried Oolichans.
SALAD—Hot House Lettuce; Lobster Mayonnaise.
BOILED—Ox Tongue, Caper Sauce.
ENTREES—Olympian Oyster Fancy Roast; Chicken Cutlettes, Southern Style; Small Steak Bordelais; Asparagus on Toast; Rum Omelette.
ROASTS—Young Turkey Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce; Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Stewed Tomatoes—Green Peas; Artichokes; Boiled, Mashed and Baked Potatoes.
DESSERT—Irish Plum Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce; Lemon, Rhubarb and Apple Pie; Compote Rhubarb, Figs Vanila Ice Cream; St. Patrick's Jelly; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir; Imported Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

The spring millinery opening at Columbia House will be held Tuesday, March 19th, when the latest styles in French and American patterns will be shown.

The Sterling.—The Sterling dry goods house has removed to 39 Government street where they continue their clearance sale.

Millinery opening at The White House on Tuesday next, March 19th.

"DARDANELLES"

A marvellous success in the manufacture of a Pure Egyptian Cigarette. Have you tried them? For sale everywhere. 15cts. per package.

THE .. WESTSIDE

Government Street — Victoria's Best Store — 17th March, 1901

Grand Millinery Reception

On Tuesday, March 19, and Following Days

The Greatest Millinery Show of the Season

The Westside's Millinery Reception will be one of widespread interest—one that every lady should visit, who wishes to keep in line with the latest fashions—London, Paris and New York are represented by their choicest and richest creations, while many dainty hats and bonnets from the deft fingers of our own artistes, go to make this collection peerless.

Jacket, Costume and Blouse Show

Another shipment of exclusive styles in Jackets, Costumes and Shirt Waists have arrived and will make a short stay at The "Westside", beauties that have no counterpart on this side of the Atlantic. The graceful and refined stylishness of these new goods will enhance their popularity. Of course the best styles are chosen first, therefore we suggest an early visit.

New Spring Jackets	$4.75, $6.50, $8.50, $9.50 and up to $20.00
New Spring Costumes	$12.00, $13.50, $15.00, $17.50 and up to $35.00
New Spring Blouses	65c, 75c, 90c, $1.25 and up to $3.90

Stylish Washing Fabrics

In a bright corner of the store dwells this great family of Cottons. The eye for beauty may wander over hundreds of pieces of new wash fabrics, clad in the gay colour tones of spring. Cottons vie with silks in the race for popularity. They'll conjure up visions of summer piazzas and broad walks as soon as you see them. Here's the price story:

Pretty English Cambrics	10c yard
Organdie de Alsace	20c yard
Sateens de Italie	30c yard
Dainty Organdie Muslins	12 1-2c yard

Our Dress Making Department

Miss Lyle McMillan, the chief of our dress making department has just returned from a prolonged visit to New York, Washington, Toronto and other leading fashion centres. Miss McMillan is ready to make appointments, and from her long experience in eastern cities, is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.

SPRING MILLINERY
OPENING

Tuesday, March 19. Latest Paris and American styles and patterns.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
81 DOUGLAS STREET.

A Reminder

It pays to remember that the best place in the city for

WATCH REPAIRING
—IS—
BLYTH'S

An expert in Fine English Watch Work.
65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS

BICYCLES
REPAIRED
COPYRIGHT

Columbia, Cleveland, Crescent, Quickstep, Day

Bicycles

Prices From $35 Upwards

M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 Government Street.

Mrs. So-and-so

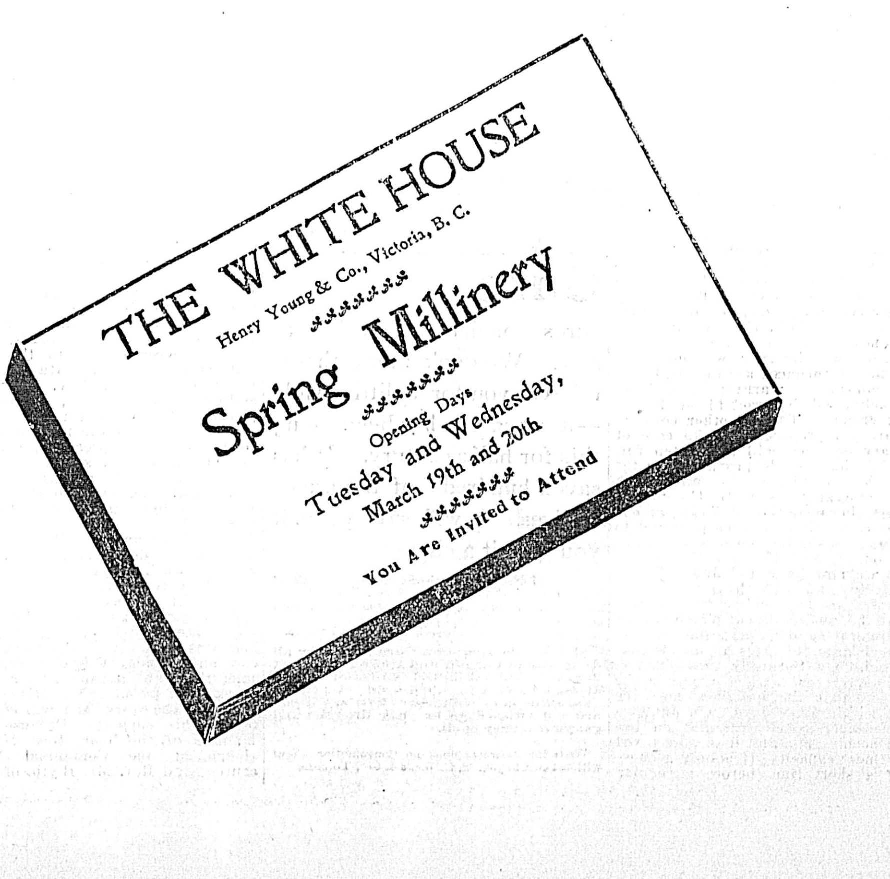
And all the other good, shrewd married women buy their husband's

SOX

here. It just happens that women are better judges of wool than men, and it just happens that we are never out of the best 25c value men's wool sox, colors, olive, green, black, brown, grey and drabs. All sizes.

Have you seen the new comfort half-hose for men? Black cotton tops, with natural grey wool feet. It's solid comfort for sweaty or cold feet.

W. G. Cameron
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
55 JOHNSON STREET.



THE WHITE HOUSE
Henry Young & Co., Victoria, B. C.
Spring Millinery
Opening Days
Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 19th and 20th
You Are Invited to Attend

Going! Going! Going!

The demand for the TEAS we advertised last week was good and no wonder—the mention of their names and prices could not but help to attract the attention of all tea drinkers.

In case you have not already got some of these TEAS we again give the list for this week. It will be to your interest to secure the TEAS early as we have only a limited quantity at these prices.

Ceylon Special in lb. packages,	.40 and 35
Finest Pecklin Gongou in 5lb. boxes	$1.50 and $1.00
Finest Pecklin Congou in 10-lb. boxes	$3.00 and $2.00
Our Ceylon Blend, regular	35 and 30

Always on hand Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's and Armour's Hams and Bacon.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LD.

39 and 41 Johnson Street.

Mining on an Extensive Scale

Early Enlargement of the Granby Smelter Which Has Treated 100,000 Tons.

A. C. Flumerfelt Tells of Operations of His Principals in Boundary District.

A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant manager of the Granby smelter, Grand Forks, and various mining companies of the Miner-Graves syndicate, is in the city, and in an interview yesterday he gave an outline of the mining and smelting operations now being carried on by his company and an idea of contemplated enlargements of the operations in the Boundary district. Mr. Flumerfelt said:

"The Granby smelter up to March 1 has treated a total tonnage of our own ores of 100,000 tons, lacking 17 tons. It has a nominal tonnage of 600 tons daily. The plant began operations on August 21 last, with one furnace, the second one not having been 'blown in' until October 18. The ore received at Grand Forks from our mines, the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Grey Eagle and Victoria at Phoenix, has all been mined since we commenced smelting, none of the ore on the dumps representing from 15,000 to 18,000 tons extracted during early developments having yet been removed.

These latter reserves would be available immediately were our reduction plant able to handle them, but development work was prosecuted so rapidly that we were compelled to remove and ship the other ore as fast as it was mined. That we have not been idle is evidenced by the fact that we have today sufficient ore blocked out to keep the smelter at its present capacity fully engaged for the next thirteen years.

"Contemplated improvements in the reduction works are being arranged for. Two new furnaces are now being selected by Mr. J. P. Graves and Supt. Hodges. They are now in New York, Mr. Hodges having just completed a tour of all the leading smelting centres in the west. We expect to have every modern device and improvement that can be secured for the expeditious and economic handling of the ores. A converter, which will convert the matte into metallic copper, without extracting the gold and silver values, will be installed in July, when we will be able to treat 1,200 tons daily. When these four furnaces are installed and in operation it is our intention to add two additional furnaces if the present stack permits of such an addition.

On being asked whether the telegraphic reports to the effect that fifteen millions had been offered for the company's properties, were authentic, Mr. Flumerfelt said that such a proposal had been made and was declined, for the reason that the president, Mr. Miner, and his assoociates prepared to make money from mining and assist in the development of the country rather than pocket a profit from an out and out sale.

"The Granby smelter is daily receiving considerable quantities of ores from Republic and other camps on the Colville reservation and is treating them with unqualified success; it seems a certainty that all the ores of that district are destined to be treated in Canada, exactly reversing the relation of the Le Roi mine to the smelter at Northport, Wash.; the only escape from this logical fate will be secured if the reservation can supply for fluxing purposes, ores similar to the sulphide ores of the boundary; under other conditions it would be difficult, in fact almost impossible to treat these siliceous ores by the smelting process. If we had a freight rate from Republic, say of $1 or $1.50 per ton it would mean a great deal for Republic mine owners and no doubt tend to build up an important industry on the Canadian side.

"It seems to be generally and arroneously believed," continued Mr. Flumerfelt, "that the Granby smelter does not care for outside ores; how this misconception ever originated I do not know, yet when the new plant is added we intend to devote one of the furnaces exclusively for the treatment of custom ores, thus giving treatment facilities to mine owners practically at their own doors; and just to this extent will we be giving a preference to outside ores over our own ores the supply of which is which is practically unlimited."

"Our people have kept in view the possibility of other smelters being erected in the Kettle river valley. They have always entertained the belief that it will contain two or three plants within the next few years, a condition of affairs we will heartily welcome, and when the six furnaces are installed, and the circumstances warrant it, a duplicate smelter will be erected on the adjoining ground. Then if other corporations are not prepared to take care of Boundary ores we will go a step further. We have made provision for the future by acquiring an alternative smelter site at Carson, B. C., on the boundary line near Grand Forks, and if the necessity arises, will be prepared to erect another smelter ourselves.

"On our Grand Forks and Phoenix payroll we now have 130 and 285 men respectively; and both these forces will be doubled in July, when the enlargement of the smelter is completed. Phoenix is improving daily and the erection of several large buildings at once is contemplated. On Saturday nine residential lots were sold with a clause in the agreement that the buildings must be started within sixty days. On January 1 a passenger coach was put on the Eholt-Phoenix spur and it is now taxed to its utmost capacity. It is only a question of a short time before a regular passenger service will have to be inaugurated.

"As soon as the snow disappears we propose putting large gangs at work quarrying ore from the surface of the Knob Hill ledge, and we hope to effect still greater economies by running ore trains into the long tunnel of that mine. The workings on our Phoenix properties exceed two miles in length. The extent of the development will be appreciated when it is realized that they were mere prospects three years ago, the Knob Hill tunnel not having been started until May, 1898; nor do we possess a monopoly of the activity that prevails at Phoenix. The Brooklyn and Stemwinder group, employing 130 men, owned by the Dominion Copper company, is being developed on an extensive scale, and I understand a twenty-drill compressor plant has just been ordered. The development on the well-known Snowshoe property also speaks for itself.

"The necessary authority to consolidate our mining and smelting interests is now being sought from the provincial legislature. The capitalization will be fifteen million dollars and the basis of the allotment of the new lease will be Knob Hill and Grey Eagle, each $1.66; Granby smelter, $1.50, and Old Ironsides, $2.50 each per share, leaving four millions in the treasury for future operations.

"Our relations with the Canadian Pacific railway," said Mr. Flumerfelt in conclusion, "are most harmonious. The company has done everything in its power to co-operate with us and the service it provides is all that we can desire."

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is always a safe and sure remedy for coughs, colds and all throat affections. * dose. Small pill.

PERSONALS

Percy Wollaston and wife returned from the east last night.

R. L. Moore of the Western Union staff, left Friday evening for Los Angeles

Miss Agness Deans Cameron returned Friday from a trip through California.

Mrs. P. T. Patton and F. J. Patton returned Friday morning from California.

Mrs. B. W. Pearse was a passenger for San Francisco by the direct steamer Friday night.

Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken went up the E. & N. on Friday for Shawnigan Lake for a week's fishing.

Chas. F. Gardiner of Simon Leiser & Co., has been seriously ill for some time, but now is convalescent.

Capt. Hemming of the ship Dundee, and Capt. Harrison of the Senator, are staying at the Hotel Victoria.

W. Christie, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph company, has returned from a trip across the continent.

Mrs. H. Walsh-Windle and the Misses Hickey went to Seattle on the Rosalie Friday night gor several days visit.

P. J. Pearson of Mt. Sicker mining camp, is staying at the Victoria, having just returned from a trip to Vancouver.

R. T. Elliott, manager of the Canadian Development, who has been ill with pneumonia for several months, is out again.

A. G. McCandless, who has been laid up for some weeks, has almost recovered and will be attending to business again in a few days.

R. F. Tolmie, J. A. Sayward, H. H. Welch and H Fisher, were amongst a large crowd of out-going Victorians on the Rosalie Friday night.

Thos. Pitt of the Alderlea Hotel, [illegible]cans, accompanied by his bride, ret[illegible] to the city Friday evening from [illegible] honeymoon spent in the Sound cities, were registered at the Dominion. The young people left for their home at Duncans yesterday.

The young daughters of Major Bennett of the Canadian contingent, Baden-Powell's police, were passengers on the steamer Walla Walla for California Friday night, having come from Vancouver Thursday evening. The children will remain with friends in California during the absence of their father in South Africa.

Judge Forin of Nelson, and P. McL. Forin of Rossland, are in the city, having been called here by the sudden serious illness of their father, Mr. Forin of Belleville, Ont., who, with Mrs. Forin, has been visiting his daughters Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell, and Mrs. Thornton Fell, for some months, and was just about starting for the east.

Capt. H. F. Sieverd, A. H. Harley, and C. G. Johanson and wife, left on the Rosalie Friday night for Port Townsend, where they joined the Dolphin for Skagway Capt. Sieverd and Mr. Hartley are destined for White Horse, while Mr. Johansen and wife are going through to Dawson, Mr. Johansen being one of the rich Klondike claim owners.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at *once*. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it *cures*. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

"I coughed and raised continuously. Could not attend to business. One bottle of Shiloh stopped the cough and restored me to perfect health:

J. J. TAGGART, Toronto.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

The Mission Flourishing

Annual Meeting of Institution Carried on By Willard W.C.T.U.

Johnson Street Rooms Are Appreciated By Many In the City.

The annual meeting of the Johnson street mission, operated by the Willard W. C. T. U. of this city, was held at the hall last Wednesday evening, when the sum total of the year's work, so far as could be estimated by fact and figure, was given. Rev. Dr. Wilson occupied the chair, and a large number of supporters of the mission were present. After singing the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," Rev. Leslie Clay led in prayer.

Mrs. Spofford, who has been in charge of the mission since its inauguration, in reporting the work, said that "were it not for the way in which God had laid this work on the hearts of the women, it might be considered in the light of an 'experiment.' Even as such the wide sphere of usefulness for the institution, and the vast amount of good which it had accomplished in the twelve months, far exceeded the expectations of its promoters." The object of the mission is to provide a comfortable, well lighted, well heated, well equipped reading room, which shall be as home-like as possible; to serve light refreshments at a nominal figure, and to hold Gospel services where men who are not in the habit of attending church services, may drop in and feel at home.

During the year more than 9,000 visits have been made to the reading room—very largely by men who know nothing of home-life outside a hotel room, a steamboat, or a cabin. One thousand one hundred and sixty lunches have been served, a great many letters written to friends in far-distant homes, and the attendance at the Gospel services increased so that the hall is frequently crowded beyond its seating capacity. At these services the ministers of the various churches and laymen have most heartily given their assistance in addition to the Gospel meetings. A concert has been held each Saturday night, which has also been heartily appreciated. This meeting has been taken in charge by the young people's societies of the various churches and by members of A company R. C. R., who have given most valuable aid to the work in this way. Very many strangers coming to the city have found the mission a most friendly and comfortable haven, and have been helped in many ways. The sick and needy, the tempted and distressed have, through its ministrations been cared for and helped, and many led to seek a better way in life. Letters are constantly being received from men in various parts of the world, expressing their gratitude for what the mission has done for them. The institution is certainly filling a great need in the city and a large field of usefulness is open to its future.

The treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Gordon Grant:

RECEIPTS.

To Central W. C. T. U.	$212 00
To Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, per Mrs. Teague	50 00
To Loyal Legion No. 1	11 00
To Royal Templars per Mrs. Yeo.	16 35
Christmas donation from city	25 00
Miss Walton of Parry Sound per Mrs. Clapman	65 00
Metropolitan Church per Mrs. Burkholder	57 65
Centennial Methodist per Mrs. Holt	62 90
Baptist churches per Mrs. Lang	67 70
First Presbyterian per Mrs. Frank	26.10
St. Andrew's per Mrs. Riddell	25 00
Victoria West Methodist	9.15
James Bay Methodist	2 00
Individual subscriptions	104 30
	$734 15

EXPENDITURE.

To Furnishings	$114 90
To Chairs	44 60
To rent	240 00
To electric light	63 70
[illegible] lunches	24 50
[illegible]rk and board	21 00
[illegible]	3 75
[illegible]	5 75
[illegible]	11 00
[illegible]	7 00
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible]nary	180 00
Sundries	15 45
	$734,15

ASSETS.

Unpaid subscriptions of past year	60 00

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid bills	85 00
Leaving a net deficit of	25 00

MARIA GRANT,
Treasurer.

March 15, 1901.

Many donations have been made to the work in the way of literature for the reading room. The New Vancouver Coal Co., through Mr. Robins, has generously provided fuel. The outlook for the future, the treasurer reported as very hopeful. A number of business men and friends have agreed to contribute $1 per month toward its maintenance, which, with subscriptions received through the various churches, though not quite sufficient to provide for expenses, assures the committee of management that they need not fear the financial responsibility of the coming year. At this stage of the meeting, Miss Armson delighted the audience with a solo, entitled "The Angel's Gift," and was followed by Rev. J. Vichert, of Calvary Baptist church, in an address, commending the work of the mission and testifying to his personal knowledge of the good being done, and the large number of men reached through it, who were not otherwise reached by the church.

After a solo by Miss Russell, most acceptably rendered, Rev. Dr. Campbell addressed the meeting, expressing the pleasure it gave him to assist in the work, because of the men to whom the Gospel was thus preached, who do not attend the church services, and assuring the managers of his hearty sympathy and support; also that of the First Presbyterian church, which he represented.

The chairman, Dr. Wilson, said the work being done through this agency was the work of the church; it was conducted by representatives of the church, and ought to have the hearty support and co-operation of every church in the city. He thought it a good thing the hall was crowded at the Saturday concert and Sunday Gospel meeting. The uncertainty of getting into a place always drew people to it. His sympathies are with the work, and will continue to receive his support. Because of the lateness of the hour, Rev. Mr. Barraclough, of the Centennial Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Blyth, of the Congregational church, did not take part in the meeting, as intended. Refreshments were served by the ladies. The officers of the mission discussed informally, and the meeting dismissed.

The committee of management desires to express their thanks to the many friends who in any way have contributed towards the work; the friends who have subscribed to its finances; to those who have supplied reading matter; the Times and Colonist for the daily papers and press notices; the Vancouver World, and Columbian, of New Westminster for the same; the Vancouver Coal Co.; the young people's societies of the churches, who have so ably prepared the programmes and provided refreshments for the Saturday night concerts; and to other griends who have assisted the good work.

The choicest club whiskey is Jesse Moore 'AA," and in club life it is in great demand.

Mrs. D. Stephen and Miss M. Stephen left on the Rosalie Friday evening for Seattle and Portland.

From Far off Findlay River

Experiences of Two Hardy Prospectors on a Two Years Trip.

Prospected Headwaters of the Principal River of Northern Cassiar.

Mr. W. C. Boyer who arrived on the steamer Tees from the north, having come out from Hazelton with Mr. C. Stevenson, has an interesting history of his experiences for the past two years, which have been spent for the most part in the country about the headwaters of the Findlay river, where never white man prospected before. Mr. Boyer arrived in this province nearly three years ago from Tasmania, drawn like many of his fellows by the Klondike excitement. He did not go into the Yukon but drifted to the Skeena river, and after spending some time there prospecting, he, in company with another prospector from Eastern Canada, Mr. H. A. Cullon, set out on February 10, 1899, for the headwaters of the Findlay, led thither by the belief Mr. Cullon had of the possibility of finding paying placers on the bars and creeks of that river. Mr. Cullon had had experience as he had gone up the Findlay as far as Fort Grahame.

The two prospectors started out with 3000 pounds of provisions and supplies of various kinds, including tools. They obtained the services of Indians to pack the outfit, and went by way of the Babine river, 60 miles above Hazelton, to Bear Lake, the headwaters of a tributary of the Skeena and some 95 miles from Babine river. From Bear Lake they went across country to Thuda lake, at the headwaters of the Findlay, some 110 miles from Bear lake. Here the Indians left them after being paid some 20 cents per pound for packing.

The prospectors then busied themselves making a boat from lumber they whipsawed, having come provided with necessary tools. They also established a camp and built a snug cabin, which they destined for their winter headquarters. When the river opened, which was about May, they went down the stream some 150 miles to the Big Canyon, and all that summer was spent prospecting the bars and creeks on the river and its branches on the southwestern side.

The river they found had very few large bars, being too rapid, but there were many bars on the tributaries, and on all these they found colors more or less plentiful. In prospecting the creeks of the various tributaries, the object was, of course, to reach bed rock and in this way they found great difficulty owing to the water getting ing. They found many indications of gold, but in no place did they find sufficient to make it advisable to give up their prospecting and survey of the district.

They returned to their camp on Thuda lake in the fall of 1899, having worked some time after the snow came. They spent the winter as best they could about their camp, and met no white men nor were visited by Indians until towards the next spring, when they received mail and papers sent on from the H. B. Co.'s fator at Babine, Mr. French, who sent it in by the Indians on their spring hunt.

The summer of 1900 was spent in the search for gold as the previos season had been. They went down the river to a tributary above the Big Canyon, and pursuing the creek to its headwaters, they reached the Ingiuika river, a large branch of the Findlay below the canyon, and they prospected it carefully, as it had seemed promising, but still the hardy pioneers did not "strike it rich," though they had every encouragement. The fall coming on, they set out for civilization, or that form of it which is represented by Hazelton, and glad indeed were they to see the first white face they had seen in a year and nine months, when they reached Mr. French's H. B. post at the Babine river. They reached Hazelton in November, and Mr. Cullon remains there, while Mr. Boyer has come down to Victoria for two or three months, though the two prospectors intend returning to the district they have the honor of being first to explore.

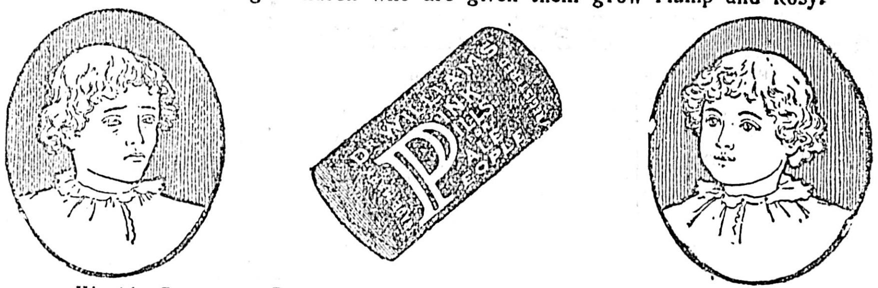
As to his conclusions from his long stay in the headwater region of the Findlay, Mr. Boyer is very reticent. He will say that he thinks they prospected the wrong side of the river from indications he observed to have been the saurce of the gold in the river. It is their plan, as far as he would state, to go over that part of the ground when he goes back, and he says he will certainly return to Findlay, which he is convinced will some day turn out a big placer producer, somewhere on its tributaries. The country is a pleasant one to live in, and one can, to use his expression, "live on a gun" all the summer. In the fall there is no trouble in securing a winter supply of meat, plenty of caribou being easily shot. Spruce partridge, ducks and geese are also plentiful. Other small game can be obtained. They did not do any trapping, though they might have been very successful if they had.

In their experience they saw some quartz which looked as if it might be good, in fact they found samples of float copper. They did not get any samples of free milling gold that would be an attraction that distance back from transportation. Everywhere, however, there were mineralized veins, and if carefully examined might turn out well. The Findlay river for the distance they went down it, had never been explored, as the only party of surveyors to come up the river had stopped at the still water above the Big Canyon under the impression that they had reached Thuda Lake, which is 100 miles further up. This lake, which is the headwater of the Findlay, is some fifty miles long by two to four broad. The country is mountainous, with some open valleys and is pretty well timbered with spruce, balsam and pine. It is very well supplied with game.

Mr. Boyer is a relative of Mr. C. C. Finlaison of this city.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Cross and Suffering Children who are given them grow Plump and Rosy.

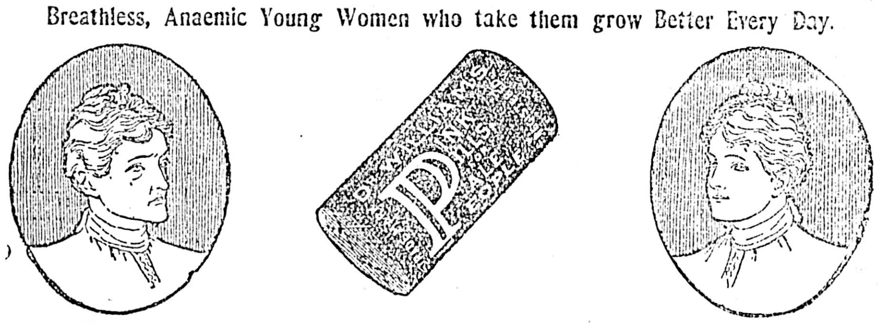


Weakly Backward Boys who are given them, grow Stout and Strong.

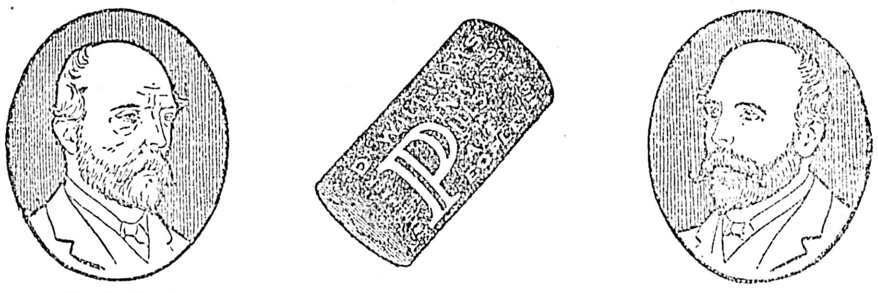
Pale, Sallow Girls who take them, make Happy Women.

Unhealthy, Languid Men who take them, grow Manly and Strong.

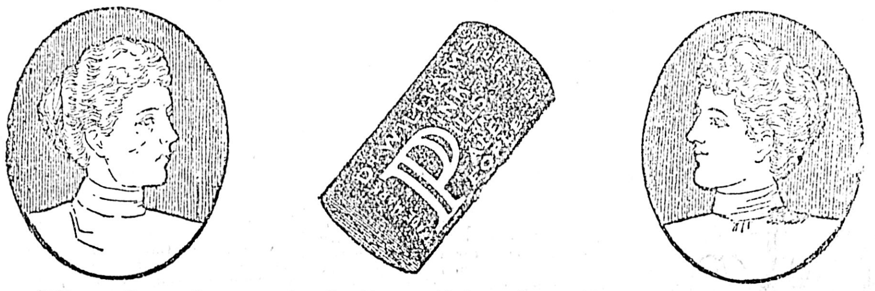
Breathless, Anaemic Young Women who take them grow Better Every Day.



Worried Wage-Winners who take them become Contented and Serene.



Tired, Back-achy Mothers who take them, find all their Ailments Cured.



We only ask you to believe this when it is proved. We ask you to prove it for yourself. Ask your neighbors, not people at a distance, but people you know and can believe, and you will receive absolute and unquestionable proof that Dr. Williams' Pink are everything that is claimed for them. Piece by piece we have collected evidence all over the country. Piece by piece we have published it. But you can have evidence for yourself that we have never heard of, if you ask what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for your own neighbors.

Accumulated evidence proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, heart troubles, neuralgia, early decay and all forms of female weakness. The genuine bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ceylon and India Tea
GREEN OR BLACK
Is Machine Rolled

"Thanks for the tip " Drink Ceylon's Green."
I found it wholesome, sweet and clean.
Now that I'm sound in limb and brain
I'll never drink Japan again."

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TREATMENT OF INSANE.

To the Editor, Sir:—Since the question of asylum reform has been brought before the public by Dr. Clark's report, it will not be inapproriate to call attention to the matter of the supervision and treatment of the unfortunate inmates, and in this connection I shall give a few condensed quotations from an article by Dr. Coe, consultant to the Oregon Seate Asylum.

"If there is any man that needs a doctor, that man is the insane man, If there is any man who should be provided with a physician, that man is an insane one. He is the sickest of individuals and is unable himself to plan for his wants. Others must not only care for him, but also plan for him.

"The care of the insane is one of the greatest financial burdens of the State. To produce an appearance of economy in this matter is the first demand of the governing board of every public insane asylum of America. The cost per capita for maintanence, in the eyes of the powers that be, is the important portion of the superintendant's report the chief aim being to lower the individual cost of each. The medical side of the patients condition is markedly secondary to the financial.

"Thus it is that a goodly number of our public institutions retain many inmates, harmless bodies, who are reasonably contented with the institution and are able to do much work, and give little trouble, because this class helps to make up the averages that are to satisfy those in authority in such institutions.

"Much of the public feeling regarding the insane is dependent upon the view that the law takes of these individuals and especially as to their examinations for lunacy and commitment to the asylum.

"The treatment of those giving evidences resembles more the treatment of criminals, that the care of the sick, Possibly their delusions are so thoroughly crystallized by the measures taken to get them peaceably to the asylum, that weeks of treatment are required to overcome the evil effects of a few hours' detention in the hands of the officers of the law.

"For every fifty patients in the institution a skilled alienist should be employed, and he should assign such physicians to the various groups of patients as from special fitness for the position, and other reasons, seems best for him. These physicians should be held strictly accountable for their patients, and as thorough care should be exercised in each case as though the patients were suffering from any other serious illness.

"The medical care of several hundred patients, when it devolves upon one man is, it does in many insane asylums in this country, is, from a rational and scientific standpoint, something of which we have no reason to feel proud.

"The State could furnish these medical assistants. They ought to be physicians possessing some natural adaptability and an interest in the subject of the care of the insane, who could, when assured of a position during competency and good behaviour, take the time for the necessary preparation for the work.

"The cottage plan of treatment would naturally follow such a division of medical work. While one or two individuals could scarcely walk the multitude of miles necessary to see the number of patients in an ordinary where the cottage plan was in operation, with the work thus divided sufficient time could be allowed by the physician to every patient in the institution. The number of attendants would necessarily have to be increased.* * * * * Physicians in general practice do not always understand and fully realize the import to the patient of detention in an asylum, or I am sure that many cases that are sent there at the present day would be cared for by the family physician or otherwise treated away from public institutions. The public asylum is an extremely useful institution even in its present form, and we could not get well along with out it, but it should not be invoked except in cases of actual necessity, and the responsibility of the family physician in this regard is one of the greatest that falls to his lot in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Coe relates from his own personal knowledge many cases committed to the asylum which commitment might have been avoided, and whose dismissal speedily followed competent medical treatment.

He also gives due consideration to the intense bereavement which is felt by families and relatives who have one of their number sent to an asylum.

"The word "asylum," means a resting place, a house of peace. But this is certainly not the sense in which the public regard it. We need not seek to change the name, but by all means in our power make the institution what it requires to be, that the word 'asylum,' shall have a pleasant sound which will bring back happy memories to all those who have received mental strength under the pleasant environment of the institution which the term will describe."

This is the opinion of an American upon American asylums. He may not know of such a place as Westminster, but what is true of foreign institutions may not be untrue of ours. Insanity is no longer considered " the possession of devils." but the physical result of physical disease.

With this conception of insanity comes a new responsibility. We must now consider insanity but the indications of a serious physical disease, demanding the utmost care and skill on the part of the attendant to discover, to determine and to treat such lesion. At times such disease may easily be found but frequently and unfortunately it will elude opr grasp. To consign to the asylum without giving the patient the benefit of modern treatment is unjust to the patient and cruel to the friends. To be sick may be unfortunate, but it is not necessarily a disgrace, neither should the occurrence of insanity in one member of a family be the instnace of casting reflection, but so long as such erroneous conception exists in the public mind we cannot be too careful in this matter. To those in whose family this affliction has fallen, and who live in perpetual dread lest through some mysterious "visitation," they also may become victims, we can bring hope, assuring them that the conception of "mental disease" as distinct from physical disease has passed away, that insanity is not the result of some vague demoniacal influence, nor the indication of disfavor upon the part of an offended Diety, but the direct result of physical disease, and only follows where physical degeneracy leads.

And to our nervous patients, who, under the burden of life's duties, and oppressed by its sorrows, harrassed by the customs of society and irritated by disease, whose mentality at times indicates the result of constant irritation, whose reflexes refuse to submit to subjective guidance and become temporarily dominant, and who reasonably look to us for relief, what shall we say? Is asylum life with its unpleasant associations, its stone walls, iron bars and uniformed keepers, the atmosphere calculated to restore jaded nerves to recuperate a wearied body and remove local disease? On the contrary admitting the utmost kindness on the part of those in charge, is not such an invironment comparatively as irritating to a sensitive nature as her local disease is abnormal? Only after all methods have been exhausted and not until then, should we permit our patients to be removed to the care of the State. Let us look at this matter fairly. and if necessary in the concrete. In view of what has been accomplished in the modern treatment of insanity, and in view of the true conception of insanity, how would you or I act with regard to those who are nearest to us in ties of affection? Let us consider such symptons as formerly but finger posts to the asylum, as indications for the necessity of closer examination and more skilful treatment, remembering that every case committed is a painful admission upon our part of inability to locate or remove the physical disease. If such care were habitually exercised, the asylum commitments would be appreciably less.

That the principles of surgery and humanity unite in demanding that the insane receive at least the measure of consideration and treatment that their diseases call for; that the helpless sufferers from physical disease have extended to them the benefits of modern treatment, and that our insane mothers, sisters and wives receive treatment equally skilful to that given in daily practice by hundreds of our educated physicians. If this be done a small per cent. of the asylum population may be sent to their homes, households united, family ties restored, and given "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." This is no idle dream, no strain of imagination, but based upon facts. It is an opportune moment, in view of the evidence submitted, for the public to unite in this new crusade and extend to these unfortunate invalids the measures of mercy that an enlightened sentiment desires and the spirit of justice demands.

I would advise that an addition to the medical staff already employed in an hospital for the insane, that three consultants be appointed, said consultants to be chosen as to their ability and experience, and would suggest Dr. Davie as chairman, who with the resident physician would examine all cases committed to the hospital, consultations to be held quarterly within the asylum. This would entail initial expense but it would ultimately prove the most economical plan. With a staff such as I have suggested at least 10 per cent. of the chronic patients might be reasonably expected to make rapid recovery and the province be released of their care.

This is not intended to reflect upon the ability of the present medical staff but to point out the necessity of a more thorough system of medical supervision, the modern treatment of insanity necessitates a staff of specialists who, and I make bold to state that the required fields of investigation are not or cannot be covered by the present staff.

ERNEST E. HALL.

Ladies! If you wish a really delicious cup of tea ask your grocer to send you a package of the new Blue Ribbon White Label Ceylon Tea.

EARLY CLOSING.

Sir:—Kindly allow me through your valuable paper to explain more fully my letter upon the above subject to His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen. My object in that letter was to do something more than criticize Alderman Beckwith with his haste in pushing the by-law through in defiance of his brother Aldermen, (see Colonist of February 19th) I herewith enclose copy of letter:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria.

Gentlemen—I would like to make a few remarks referring to the "Clothiers Early Closing By-Law," I am satisfied should such a by-law pass it will be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to the general trade of Victoria and why Alderman Beckwith should be in such haste to get the bylaw pushed through I cannot understand. Alderman Beckwith has not got the majority of votes by a long way, I refer to your meeting of Monday Feburary 18th. I would remind Alderman Beckwith that he was voted to the office he fills by the people not to stir up bad feeling between tradesmen, but for the welfare and improvement of our city. Gentlemen I will not take up your valuable time, I will come to the "Early Closing Bill," as it stands at present. The clothiers and dry goods stores on Government street, south of Yates street, already close and have done so for a long time past, the dry goods at 6 o'clock, and the clothiers at 7 o'clock, north of Yates and down Johnson street about 8 o'clock, has always been our time and that hour works all right.

Now, Gentlemen, I wish to show you that the trade on Johnson street is decidedly a different class to the trade on Government street, it would be greatly to our disadvantage, and loss, were we to close our stores before 8 o'clock. There are only McCandless Bros., on Johnson street who keep more than one assistant, mine goes every night at 7 o'clock (and if the law says 6 o'clock all right) and I believe also does Mr. Andersons, so that Alderman Cameron might make a similar arrangement for his assistant. The fact is the assistants do not know what they do want, give them 7 o'clock this year, next year they will want 6 o'clock, 1903 5 o'clock and so on. But I don't want Alderman Beckwith or Alderman Cameron to interfere with me or my rights as a citizen and tradesman I pay my rent and my taxes and act up to all that the law requires of me. My license does not dictate any terms as to when I shall open or close my store, or what time I shall go to my dinner. I consider myself as far as my business is concerned, a free agent to conduct that business as I think best to my advantage, and as Lord Salisbury says: "We have no right to interfere with a man as to how he shall conduct his business," Gentlemen, do you think it reasonable, do you think it just, that I should be compelled to close my store at 7 o'clock and by so doing drive my trade to Chinatown and the Japs and the transit trade to Seattle, I consider to close my store at 7 o'clock will be an insult to my customers and an injustice to the public generally. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you for what you did for our side, the big four) at last Monday's meeting and I trust things will be settled to satisfy all, even Alderman Beckwith.

H. RUTLAND.
57 Johnson.

COAL MINES.

Sir:—Would you kindly give me space in your valuable paper to make some remarks upon Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act and to make a few comments upon his address in connection with the second reading of that bill? The space which these remarks and comments may occupy will, I fear, be considerable, but the importance of the subject as a matter of legislation must serve as my apology. This bill, like many of its predecessors, is intended to exclude Chinese and Japanese from the underground workings of the coal mines of British Columbia, and is framed in such a manner as to appeal for support and sympathy from members on the ground that its provisions are in the direction of furnishing a greater element of safety to underground workers by insisting upon an educational knowledge as well as a certain standard of competency as a coal miner. Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to the house to support the bill as one framed to exclude a particularly dangerous class of workmen, namely, Chinese. To these people he ascribed (without one iota of evidence to support his assertion) the two explosions which occurred in Nanaimo in 1887, and in Wellington in 1888, and which were attended with such a loss of life. This assertion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite constitutes a gross and uncalled for slander upon these people who are not in a position to defend themselves against the diatribes of every blatant demagogue who depends upon a certain class of voters for approval and support. The Chinese in the Nanaimo colliery as well as those in the Wellington colliery at the time of those two explosions had no more to do with the disaster than Mr. Hawthornthwaite had. I defy that gentleman or any person else to produce the proof. As you are aware, sir, there has always existed in this province, and in Nanaimo district more particularly, a very strong antipathy to Chinese among the working classes, and you may rest assured that if at the time the enquiries were held, and they were of the most careful and exhaustive character, any evidence existed pointing to Chinese carlessness or incompetence as causing or contributing to those dreadful catastrophes that evidence would have been promptly put in evidence by those who have ever been on the alert to damn the Chinese as a dangerous element of the mining community. Mr. Hawthornthwaite says that he has never met a miner who has not ascribed these two explosions to the presence of Chinese below ground. If these miners knew so much about the causes of these explosions, why were they not active at the inquiries and produce their evidence? No, sir; there is not a word of truth in the statement, and to prove what I say let any member ask the government to bring down the evidence taken at both of the enquiries held in 1887 and 1888, and it will bear out what I say. To give some sort of color to this untruthful statement in regard to the Chinese being the cause of these disasters Mr. Hawthornthwaite draws on his own vivid imagination for evidence against these people, and says that the management of the Nanaimo colliery and the late Mr. Dunsmuir were so convinced that Chinese were the cause of the explosions or were a dangerous element in the collieries that they removed them from the mine. I have not Mr. Hawthornthwaite's speech before me at the present moment, but if my memory serves me rightly, he said that these two gentlemen "voluntarily" removed them from their mines. Now sir, it is true that Mr. Robins and Mr. Dunsmuir removed the Chinese from the underground workings of the Nanaimo and Wellington collieries respectively, but I deny and strenuously deny, that either of them removed them because they considered the Chinese as being the cause of either explosion. Their removal came about in this way, and in telling it I will have to recapitulate history. The explosion in the Nanaimo colliery took place in May 1887. The Wellington colliery explosion occurred in January, 1888. The first explosion was attended with the loss of 150 lives, the second (the Wellington) with a little over half of that number. The feelings of the people and of the mining class especially consequent on the first disaster had not calmed down before the second occurred. There was at that time the same agitation against Chinese and their denunciation as a dangerous element by agitators as exists now. While the official enquiry was being held at Wellington on the explosion of 1888, a committee of miners approached Mr. Robins and asked him that in view of the terrible disasters which had occurred would he exclude Chinese from below ground. His reply was "That he would," if Mr. Dunsmuir would. With that answer, the committee hurried to Wellington and met Mr. Dunsmuir in the hall where the enquiry was being held. To him they recapitulated the question which had been put to Mr. Robins, and his reply, which practically put the onus (and as your readers can understand, from the fact of its being immediately after a disaster with a large loss of life, a most disagreeable one) upon Mr. Dunsmuir's shoulders. His reply was prompt. "I will," he said. That was no admission that the Chinese were an element of danger. I feel convinced that if Mr Robins, and his to-day whether he removed the Chinese because he was convinced that they were a dangerous class below ground, he would say "No." That agreement as far as Mr. Dunsmuir is concerned only applied to the Welington collieries, which have now ceased to exist. I have alluded to the explosions of 1887 and 1888 at Nanaimo and Wellington respectively and challenged the member for Nanaimo City to produce one shred of evidence in support of his charge against the Chinese as being responsible for those disasters. Let me say, sir, that in that of 1887 a blown out shot and coal dust were responsible for that terrible tragedy, and the poor Chinese were the victims and not the cause thereof. The same remark may apply to the explosion in Wellington colliery in 1888. In this latter case a blown out shot, a can of gunpowder, and coal dust were decided upon by experts to be the elements which led up to this terrible loss of life. There were other minor explosions previous to these just mentioned which I might allude to now lest Mr. Hawthornthwaite should lay them to the carelessness of Chinese. On the 22nd February 1884 an explosion of gas took place in the No. 1 pit Nanaimo colliery by which four miners were badly burned and two of them subsequently succumbed to their injuries. The gas which caused the explosion was fired by a white man's shot. On the 30th June of the same year another body of gas ignited with fearful results in No. 3 pit, Wellington. The explosion occurred in the No. 4 level and kindled so it and the gas on this occasion was again kindled by a white man. There were no Chinese there at the time. I would ask the gentlemen who compose the present legislature of British Columbia to carefully peruse the returns of the mining inspector for the last ten or twelve years back, and I feel sure that they will at once decide that the Chinese are as careful as any other workmen employed below ground. It is very easy for Mr. Hawthornthwaite to charge the Chinese with being dangerous to those employed below ground. I admit they are but not more dangerous than the whites who are working there with him, I have, I think taken up a sufficient amount of your space in connection with this bill for this issue, and with your permission I will return to the subject in your next, and deal with it on economic and other grounds.

JUSTICE.

THE POLL TAX.

Sir:—I see there is considerable objection being made to the increase of the poll tax from $3 to $5. Would it not meet the case to leave the tax at $3, but to extend its scope to the women of British Columbia. We have more to do with the children while they are of school age than the men have. And we have certainly greater interest in the education act than the Chinese or the Japanese, very few of whom have children here to educate. We now have women on the school board, and quite right too. I do not see then how we could object to pay our share. This year, of all, appears most suitable to commence the reform. The census papers will gave the collectors the names and the ages of all the residents of the province, so that the collection will be made fairly easy.

MAUD WRIGHT.

P.S.—I should be ashamed to tax the Chinese for the education of my children. Our Chinaman, Sing, is always very glad to them.

DEFACING GRASS.

Sir,—May I be allowed to say that the worst track on the grass against the curb of the sidewalk in front of the Government Buildings has been worn by dogs, not ladies, I have seen the former invariable take to the grass and the track when running. I have never seen the ladies, who, like other persons, frequently walk on the top of the curb—the sidewalk is bad walking.

OBSERVER.

A CORRECTION.

Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of the Jubilee Hospital directors at their meeting last evening, in that part of the synopsis of the report of the house committee dealing with the case of a nurse, you used the words "complaints made by her against the matron." The comp'aint was made by the matron against the nurse. In justice to the matron you will readily make the correction in your next issue.

Yours truly,
R. S. DAY,
Chairman House Committee, P. R. J. H.

SOME ONE ELSE.

Sir,—In this morning's issue of your paper the following paragraph appears: "Police Court—John Patterson was charged in the police court yesterday with obtaining $8 from W. Grime under false pretences. The case was remanded until today." May I ask you to correct the prevailing impression that I was the Grime's duped?

W. WALLACE GRIME,
64 Yates Street Victoria.

There are a great many people that cannot take cod liver oil, either pure or in the form of emulsion. To all such we recommend a teaspoonful of Gray's Syrup to a dessert-spoonful of oil or emulsion; it makes the oil palatable, and proves a very efficient remedy for all lung affections.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver.

Mrs. Henderson.
Mr. Justice Irving.
Mrs. Millard.
M. McLaren.
A. S. Wing.
P. Wollaston.
Mrs. Clifford.
S. O'Kell.
Miss Bishop.
R. W. Nevin.
L. P. Gekstein.
S. Hurrell.
Miss McKlusky
W. E. Drake.
Mrs. Wollaston.
L. H. Cohen.
R. L. Drury.
Mrs. Walter.
S. Singer.
Capt. Troup.
Jce. Buckley.
Mrs. Buckley.
A. B. Verity.
F. A. Mattrass.
Mrs Ferguson.
T M. Rattenbury.
G. Horfield.
C. C. Thompson.
W. H. Wilson.
Miss Kanlose
Mrs. Horner.
Miss Laverock.
Miss Laveneck.
P. Hickey.
Mrs. Leckie.
Miss Rhodes.
Mrs. Kirk.
5 Sisters of Mercy.
J. H. Hall.
C. M. Kirk.
A. J. Wright
R H. Ker.
W. Henderson.
R. M. Palmer.
W. H. Millard.
M. C. Burns.
S. G. Falkner.
Geo. McL. Brown.
J. R. Wilson
G Buscomb.
R. G. Tatlow.
Major Mutter.
R. T. Cooper.
J. Houston.
C. H. Gibbons.
Miss. Mercy.
C. W. Clifford
Mrs. Anderson.
Miss Speadnan.
M. Levy.
J. R. Anderson.
Miss. M. Johnston.

Passengers per steamer Princess Louise

R. A. Begg.
J. W. Hollinhead.
R. Lehead.
R Gooding
E. E. Welch.
Mrs. Pears.
D. McGillivray.
F. Turguosse.
G. Sangster.
S. Fanclough.
W. H. Smith.
W. W. French.
A. E Evans
A. E. Johnston.
J W Sayward
J Depew.
W. Williams.

Passengers per steamer Sehome from the Sound.

A W. Veatch.
W. Dyson.
J. P. Marshall.
H. L. Stone.
A H. McPhee
R. M. St Clair.
J. W. St. Clair.
Mrs. Lineth
J. L. Barnes.
R. M. Camet.
A. Farnbrost.
Mrs. Falconer.
Mrs. Baxter.
Mrs. Cornet.
Mrs. R. Foster.
Master Foster.
M. Darner.
Mrs. Lalonde.
M. Leo.
F. Cousins.
J C. Sharp.
M. Dale.
W. R. Grant.
A. M. Grant.
Mrs Grant.
L. B. Dillie.
J. N. Sensdley.
S. Wilson.
A. Kelly.
Mrs. Kelly.
W. R. Hamilton.
Mrs. Hamilton.
A. E. Smith
Mrs. Smith
A C. Clayton.
Mrs. Olugton.
J. Smith.
G. Smith.
L. T. Herrion.
J. Costi.
J. Geiger.
Mrs. Geiger.
J. Bradley.
Mrs. A. N. Campbell.
J. T. McDonald
J. H. Garrett.
S. Swanson.
A. B. Todd.
J. Thoburn.
J F. Hendricks.
E. Bard
J. Lundel.
Mrs. M. Smith.
Miss Nolen.
Mrs. Tovey.
Mrs. Davenport.
A. E. Hersel.
A. Dovery.
A. Augustine.
S. Jones.
J. Meddows.
D. H Kenaga.
J. H. Mills.
Capt Grant.
Mrs. Grant.
Mrs. Fletcher.
Mrs B. A. Meyers

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per E. & N. Railway from Vancouver.

Wilsen Bros.
E. G. Prior & Co.
W. & J. Wilson.
J. Johnston.
Hutcheson Co
B. C. Jobbing Co.
Mrs. A. E. Phillips.
Stevenson & J.
W B. Summer.
S. Leiser & Co.
Colonist.
Lenz & Leiser.
R. P. Rithet & Co.
E. E. Leason.
Amos Holden Co.
M. R. Smith.
D. Spencer.
T. Shotbolt.
W. Knox.
Geo. Carter
O. W. Hing Bros.
S. Reed & Co.
Charlie Bo.
C. H. Bowes.
McCandless Bros.
T. F. Gold.
J. Piercey & Co.
F. Carne.
Weller Bros.
T. N. Hibben.
Hudson Bay.
Turner, Beeton Co.
J. Meston.
B. Williams.
M. W. Waitt & Co.
W. Bowness.
Fell & Co.
Saunders Gro. Co.
W. J. Pendray.
G. A. Richardson.
Shore & Anderson
R. Croft & Co.
J. H. Tod & Son.
Erskine, Wall & Co.
Wilson Bros.
Muirhead & Mann.
Challoner & Mitchell
T. Earle.
Banfield & Jewel.
H. G. Waterson.
Vic. B. & S Co.
J. K. Turner.
C. Bowes & Co.
Geo. Watson.
O'Kell & Morris.
G. Morrison.
T. C. Meado.
C. W. Rodgers.
B. C. Elec. Ry Co.
B. C. Furniture Co.
R. H. Johnsen
B. C. Marine Ry.
Jubilee Hospital.
W. Jackson.
Dean & Hiscock.
Hardress Clark.
A. W. Wilson.
Watson & Hall.
L. Dickinson.
J. Hastie.
W. G. Cameron.
Nicholes & Renouf.
Smith & Champion.

Consignees per steamer Sehome from the Sound.

Simon Leiser.
E. L. Harrison.
Weller Bros.
F. M. Nelly.
Alfred Peats.
Andrew Donaldson.
B. C. Market.
P. McQuade & Son.
J. H. Todd & Son.

LAWN TENNIS

A lawn tennis outfit for sale cheap; also 300 feet water hose, nozzels and connections, etc., etc., at Fred's Curiosity Stores. Call and inspect. It's worth your while. Remember the place 148 Yates street, opposite Dominion Hotel.

LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH

THE FUTURE.

INDUSTRIAL CITY
INDUSTRIAL CITY
INDUSTRIAL CITY

NOW HAS.

A REGULAR DAILY FERRY
A REGULAR DAILY FERRY

Connecting the
C. P. R. WITH E. & N. RY.
AT LADYSMITH

Company's pay office will be moved to Ladysmith. The short direct line from Extension to Ladysmith will start building this spring. Building is going on all over the town, and fine buildings too.

Everything advertised is sure coming to pass.

If you want the best investment in B. C. today then you will buy lots in

LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH

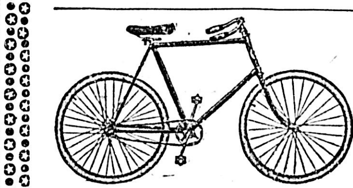
THOMAS KITCHIN, Head Agency LADYSMITH

PIONEER TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

WHOLESALE
The Vancouver Agency, Limited.
Vancouver, B. C.

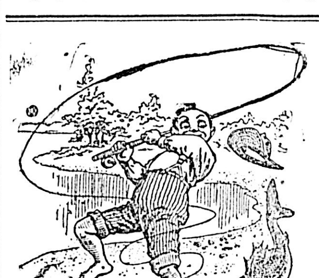
Clayton & Costin,
58 Johnson Street.
Consulting Engineers on Cold Storage.

TRY THE Racycle
In a sphere of its own



our Crank Hanger does it.
Does What?
Makes it run easy.
"That's what makes it speed along,
That's what makes it last so long."

Magazine, self-oiling crank-hanger with direct pull between bearings. No leverage! Special attention to all kinds of repairing.
We Progress Others Stop.
See our magnificent show rooms, where may be seen bicycle and tricycles of the latest improved styles.



It Lands Them Every Time

As sure as there are fish in the water, because our tackle is good. Even the small boy gives up the string and bent pin when he sees our goods, and older fishermen declare to a man that there can be nothing better than our rods, lines, hooks, flies, nets, etc. Just listen to the reports from guns and hardware specialties. See our bicycles before going elsewhere.

Shore's Hardware Store
Corner Johnson and Government streets, Victoria, B. C.

Come and see the nice line of
LACE
CURTAINS

Just received from the makers. No trouble to show goods A good assortment of Brainard & Armstrong's wash silks and stamped linens always on hand.

Westcott Bros.,
88 Yates Street, - Victoria, B. C.

The Excellence
and Purity of
Cowan's
Hygienic cocoa
Are making it a necessity in every household.
Cowan's Queen's
Dessert Chocolate
Is a Delicious Confection.
The Cowan Co., Limited.
TORONTO

HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Holbrook House, New Westminster, will be sold as a going concern. Splendidly furnished throughout, everything new, house well situated, good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply to

T. J. ARMSTRONG,
Box 403, New Westminster.

While You Wait
HAVE YOUR EASY SHOES SOLED FOR
75 CENTS
GIBSON'S SHOE SHOP.
3 ORIENTAL AVE.
Between Johnson and Yates Streets.

THE J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
PURE OAK TANNED
BELTING
Buy our "Extra"
Quality never varies.
MONTREAL. TORONTO.

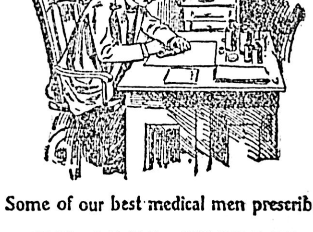
BEN WILLIAMS & CO
Stock Brokers and
Commission Agents

TO THE PUBLIC:—

We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange.

You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort Street, and 10 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading Stocks and from the New York Grain Market are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

For Sore Throat and Lung Trouble, it has no equal.



Some of our best medical men prescribe
GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
for their patients who have obstinate Coughs and find it has a very beneficial effect in such cases. A favorite way of prescribing it is a teaspoonful added to a dessert spoonful of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, the Gray's Syrup makes the Emulsion palatable and seems to assist its digestion. This combination has produced wonderful curative results in cases where the Lungs seemed diseased.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE
IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

To Let or Lease

A Large Warehouse on Broughton Street. This will be fitted up to suit tenants.

PEMBERTON & SON,

VICTORIA, B.C. 45 FORT STREET.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria March 16—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An important storm area is crossing Northern British Columbia to the Territories, while on the California coast the barometer is rising. Rain has fallen along the coast from California to Vancouver Island, and fresh westerly winds have prevailed over the Straits of Fuca. The weather has become even warmer than yesterday between the ranges, where Kamloops reports a temperature of 68 and Barkerville 50. This heat will cause both the Thompson and Fraser rivers to rise.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	54
New Westminster	44	56
Kamloops	42	68
Barkerville	34	50
Calgary	30	52
Winnipeg	6	36
Portland, Ore.	44	56
San Francisco	50	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, mostly south and west, partly cloudy with occasional showers, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland:: Light or moderate winds, mostly cloudy with occasional rains, not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean	48
Noon	48	Highest	54
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	24 miles northwest.
5 p.m.	16 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Sunshine—4 hours 6 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed........29.904

Corrected........29.911

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected......29.96

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of March, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	H't.	Time.	H't.	Time.	H't.	Time.	H't.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	F...	2 51	7.8	[illegible] 00	7.2	10 39	8.1	18 35	2.2
2	Sa..	3 11	7.7	6 58	6.8	11 47	7.9	19 15	2.5
3	S...	3 16	7.5	7 47	6.3	12 52	7.7	19 54	2.9
4	M..	3 10	7.4	8 30	5.8	13 54	7.5	20 32	3.3
5	Tu..	3 15	7.6	9 11	5.3	14 53	7.2	21 09	3.8
6	W..	3 26	7.7	9 51	4.8	15 49	7.0	21 45	4.2
7	Th..	3 46	7.9	10 32	4.4	16 44	6.8	22 18	4.7
8	F...	4 10	8.0	11 15	4.2	17 41	6.5	22 47	5.3
9	Sa..	4 33	8.1	12 00	4.0	18 48	6.2	23 09	5.8
10	S...	4 53	8.1	12 51	3.8				
11	M..	5 11	8.0	13 45	3.6				
12	Tu..	5 30	8.0	14 41	3.4				
13	W..					5 54	8.0	15 36	3.1
14	Th..					6 45	7.9	16 29	2.8
15	F...	3 18	7.4	4 18	7.3	8 08	7.8	17 19	2.5
16	Sa..	2 41	7.2	5 26	7.1	10 05	7.8	18 06	2.4
17	S...	2 10	7.2	6 23	6.5	11 28	7.8	18 50	2.5
18	M...	1 56	7.4	7 14	5.8	12 46	7.8	19 31	2.7
19	Tu..	2 09	7.6	8 03	4.9	13 59	7.8	20 13	3.0
20	W..	2 32	8.0	8 50	4.0	15 07	7.8	20 56	3.6
21	Th..	2 59	8.3	9 36	3.2	16 13	7.7	21 40	4.2
22	F...	3 28	8.6	10 24	2.4	17 22	7.5	22 25	5.0
23	Sa..	3 59	8.8	11 15	2.0	18 44	7.4	23 11	5.8
24	S...	4 33	8.8	12 09	1.7	20 16	7.2		
25	M...	0 01	6.4	5 11	8.7	13 07	1.7	22 00	7.3
26	Tu..	1 01	6.9	5 55	8.3	14 09	1.8	23 34	7.6
27	W..	2 23	7.2	6 48	7.9	15 12	2.0		
28	Th..	0 31	7.7	3 54	7.1	8 06	7.4	16 09	2.3
29	F...	1 12	7.7	5 17	6.6	9 27	7.1	17 00	2.6
30	Sa..	1 28	7.5	6 16	6.1	10 52	6.8	17 47	3.1
31	S...	1 32	7.3	7 07	5.4	12 16	6.7	18 32	3.6

Mill Wood

From Chemainus.

Stove Lengths, $1.25 Per Load

Also

Dry Cord Wood $3.50

Delivered to any part of City.

J. E. Grice,

200 Gov. St. Phone 149

"NATIVE SONS" CIGAR

Smoke the Best.

Havana Filled.

Hand-Made.

SEED POTATOES

Seeds in Bulk

Seeds in all Varieties

Jay & Co., 13 Broad St.

Trees! Trees!

CHOICE TREES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Nuts, Filberts, Grapes, Medlars, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries.

Also a fine assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Hardy Azaleas and Rhododendrons, in fact, any kind of Hardy Nursery Stock in first class quality and of all the most desirable varieties.

Get Catalogue, or call at

LAYRITZ' NURSERY, CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA.

SALES BY

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

Furniture and Furnished Residences bought for cash. Auction conducted anywhere. 17 years experience. If you wish to reach the best class of buyers consult us. Steam heated sale rooms in best business block in the city. Telephone 683.

AUCTION

of Valuable

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

on

Tuesday March 19, 2 p.m

Comprising

Very fine Organ by Karne; Walnut Case, 15 stops, a beautiful instrument, a parlor school or church Parlor Organ by Clough & Warren, 11 stops. Oak and other Bed Sets; Double Bedsteads, Iron & Brass Bedsteads; Iron Bedstead, Fine Woven Wire and Top Mattrasses, Pillows, Blankets, Oak Centre and Occasional Tables; Oak Rockers, Roman Centre Chairs, Fine Rattan Easy Chairs and Rockers, Capital Single Lounge, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Carpet Squares, Jap Rug, 20 yards of Fine Oil Cloth, Student's Chair; Invalid's Chair or Bed, Gent's Bicycle, Child's Bicycle, Vapor Bath, Very Fine Baby Buggy, Capital Cook Stove, Dandy Union, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Every lot will be sold and all lots must be cleared out of the sale room within one hour after close of sale. Goods for this sale must be sent in as soon as possible.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD. Leading Auctioneers.

N. B.—Parties desirous of reaching the best buyers and realize the best possible prices for their goods, should consult us. We have conducted all the high class sales in this city for 10 years.

FOR SALE—A complete assay plant.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWN CO., Ltd.

Highly important sale of Works of Art, Decorative Furnishings, Art Pottery, Articles of Vertu, etc., etc., in the Art and General Sale Rooms, 34 Fort Street.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD. Leading Auctioneers.

Are favored with instructions from a firm of Art Dealers and Publishers, who are compelled to realize part of their high class stock to sell by

AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY MARCH 21, At 11 A. M.

And following days, if necessary. A choice collection of valuable

WORKS OF ART

Consisting of Rare Steel Engravings Artists proof Etchings Water Colors, Photogravures Ditto Artist Colored Photographs, etc., etc. By and after such well known artists as W. Veray, Heywood, Hardy, Leopold Bard, Hobbi Smith, Briton Reviere, R. A., Sydney P. Hall, Arthur Drummond, S. Berkly, L. F. Pont, W. F. Calderon, A. Fojette, Hans Ulkner, E. Velth, A. H. Hurr, H. Gaudy, R. Catton Woodville, R. A., S. Alonzo Pry, T. S. Noble, H. C. Fox, O. Schweninger, Maud Goodman, E. Blad Leighton, Luke Fildes, R. A., Sir Ed. Landseer, Lawrence Roe, T. R. Stahl, Stanley Burkley, Ed. Gratzner, Herbert Draper, Herbert Dickle, E. Crofts, W. Dandy Sadler, J. McWhirter, A. R. A., J. Morgan, J. E. Lorimer, A. R. A., H Bell, etc., etc. The decorative goods will include some very handsome Fire Screen Mirrors in Brass, Frames, Easels, Photo and Picture Frames, etc. Most of the pictures are artistically framed. The subjects are of a very varied character, many of them being historical and military. Every picture is a work of art.

Ladies looking for choice bits for their boudoir or their drawing room should attend this sale. The sale will be conducted as nearly as possible upon the methods adopted at "Christie's," where any picture is placed upon an easel and sold from catalogue. No attempt will be made to elaborately describe the lots. Connoisseurs should be able to judge of their merits without it.

On view from 3 to 5 Wednesday afternoon and morning of sale. Terms cash.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWN CO., LTD. Leading Auctioneers, Telephone 683.

City Auction Mart

73 Yates Street

AUCTION SALE

2 p.m. Tuesday, March 19th

Furniture and Effects

Comprising: Double and Three-Quarter Bedsteads; Box, Spring edge and Wire Mattresses; Child's Crib and Cot; Lounges; Sofas; Kitchen Tables; Cooking Utensils, Cook Stoves and Heaters; Baby Buggies; Ladies and Gent's Bicycles; Incubators; Canary and Mocking Bird; 12 Boxes Fancy Biscuit, and at commencement of sale a Very fine Saddle Horse; Two Husky Dogs, Klondike Sleigh, Etc.

Tel 294. Terms Cash.

JONES CRANE & CO

Dominion Govt. Auctioneers.

Chinese at Commission

Evidence of Orientals Engaged In Tailoring Business In Victoria.

Tell of Their Profits And Expenses And Conditions of Business.

The Saturday session of the Royal commission was devoted entirely to evidence submitted by Chinese tailors. Tim Kee concluded his evidence and Charlie Bo, another Chinese merchant tailor of the city, was then heard. There was a very exhaustive examination of the latter witness conducted by President Clute of the commission.

In continuing his evidence Tim Kee gave some details of the cost of Chinese clothing in China. He also told of some of his contracting arrangements in supplying laborers to various companies.

Witness said he paid the revenue tax for men working for him. Witness stated further that his religion was Confucianism; that he was a married man, his wife living in China to take care of his parents, who were over 70 years old. His son, 14 years of age, went to public school. The Chinese did not like to give up their own dress in this country, as they preferred it to white men's attire and most of them retained their queues.

To Mr. Munn witness said the Chinese working class had two suits of clothes. He would have better clothes for funerals and other occasions. He could not say how many suits of clothing most of them had. Of Chinese coming to this country, some came for business, others looking for work; all to make money. He could not say whether Chinese who came here intended to stay. Speaking for himself, he preferred to stay here all his life, as the laws were better and he liked the climate. He also liked the chance to make money. He had not been in China for 27 years, so could not say if Chinese returning to China introduced new methods there. Answering the commissioner, he said if Chinese were prevented coming here, white people would get on all right. Many Chinese had been here 20 or 30 years. They moved about where they could get work. Some stayed more than ten years in one place as domestics. He said they had been trying to find out the other night how many Chinese there were in Victoria; there were not quite 3,000.

To Mr. Foley he said he employed no white men. We can't pay them the price. His men did not work two shifts in a day. Sometimes they worked overtime to get a suit finished, and paid overtime. They could not furnish made to measure suits as cheaply as ready-made clothing. There were some Chinese boarding houses where the charge was about $10 per month. Laboring men ate chicken on Sunday sometimes, but it was not a common article of food. He did not take contracts at sawmills and elsewhere. He only supplied men, on which he charged commission. He did not handle opium. He wanted to live in this country because he liked the country and the people. He had not taken out his naturalization papers, but intended to some time.

Commissioner Foley asked what was the witness' opinion of the future of white laboring men if Chinese continued to come here. Would the white men have to come to wages taken by Chinese?

Witness answered by saying that "white men claimed they could do twice more than Chinamen. They ought then to get more wages."

To a further query as to what white girls were going to do if Chinese continued to monopolize all the positions in domestic service, Tim Kee made answer, "Spose they all got married," much to the amusement of the commissioners.

To Mr. Chas. Wilson, witness said his estimate of values in China was based on Chinese silver standard, which was exactly half the value of money here. He gave particulars of cost of making suits, as stated to Commissioner Clute on Friday, showing that in $8 charged for making a suit $2 was included for trimmings. The actual profit was, he thought, 50c. Pressed further, he thought he actually paid somewhere about $4 to $4.50 for the labor on making a suit. That made the actual profit on a suit about $2.50. On a $25 suit the actual cost in labor alone would be about $6, the cloth was worth $13, trimmings about $3.50. Took about four days to make such a suit. Sometimes clothes had to be altered on account of not fitting. He supplied laborers to Chemainus mills, which employed about 70 Chinese. They will employ about 130 to 150 Chinese and Japs altogether. It was generally about half each of the two races that were employed. The mill employed only about 50 white men. Orientals had been employed only about four years by the mill. At first but ten or fifteen Chinese and no Japs were employed. The Japs had been employed for the past two years. He had a store at Chemainus and sold the Chinese there their food.

From Hongkong it cost $50 to come to this country. The head tax was $100. He couldn't tell how the ordinary Chinese laborer raised that large amount, which was equal to $300 in Chinese money. He couldn't tell if it was raised by Chinese merchants in this country.

He went to night school in California, but read and wrote very little English. At Mr. Clute's suggestion, Mr. Wilson asked if witness supplied other firms with labor. He said he had; Henry Croft, of the Lenora and Mt. Sicker Mining Company; the Giant Powder Company; R. P. Rithet & Co., the C. P. N. Co., three years for unloading coal. For these he got ten per cent. commission. The men working for the Lenora and most of the companies got $[illegible] a day; the timekeeper got $1.25. He qualified his former evidence by saying that he supplied goods to men for his profit instead of getting 10 per cent.

To Mr. Bradburn he said he had permission to keep store in Chemainus for supplying men. Ten per cent. was the ordinary commission charged by Chinese employment agencies. At Chinese New Year's about half the Chinese had silk clothing, of medium value. His boy, now at school, read a little and wrote pretty well. He rented his place from E. M. Johnson, agent of the Porter estate. The landlord made repairs. He would not object to the commissioners visiting his house. His bed had springs and sheets. The men had sheets but no springs. He had never had trouble with the sanitary officer. His place was kept clean in that respect. His men never used partly made clothing to cover their beds. The customers came to his shop without solicitation. At Chinese New Year's many Chinese went to the Christian mission to see the magic lantern pictures. Very few Chinese cared anything about the missions. Some who wanted to be Christians went to the mission. He attended night school in the States about two years when a boy. He was asked to be a Christian and referred the matter to his parents, who said they did not want it, and that settled it. His father died about three years ago, and his mother one month later. His wife remained in China, as it was cheaper to live there. He sent her about $100 per year, on which she could live plainly. When he got money enough he might go and bring his wife. His idea was not to stay in China. Most of them, however, intended to save money and go back, but year after year, the more money they got the more they spent, and they never saved up to go back. A common laborer earning about $25 per month and spent about $7 or $8 per month to live. He "guessed" the cost of clothing would be $40 or $50 per year. "You had better guess again," said President Clute. Finally Tim Kee placed the sum at $20 per year. The amount sent to China by an ordinary laborer would be about $50 per year. He knew one man who had worked for years in one place, and every time he got his pay, "next day he be broke." The ordinary laborer sent home possibly $5 or $6 a month, and some more. Cooks and others getting higher pay might send more. Some who had property in China did not need to send money to keep their families. he had never tried to get another wife here.

To Commissioner Foley he said he had never known of a Chinaman in this country selling a Chinese woman for prostitution. It occurred in China, and he had heard of it in the States. He knew of four cases in this country where Chinamen had more than one wife. He knew of no cases where Chinese sent money home to China to bank it. Some bought property here and some put it in the savings bank.

To Commissioner Clute he said the Chinese who had wives had them both here.

Charlie Bo, the next witness, said he was a tailor; had been here five years. Before that he was a tailor in Hongkong, making clothes for white people. He employed six hands, and made a pretty fair class of clothes, prices ranging from $18 to $45. He paid from $30 to $40 a month to his men, and boarded them. He provided meals at his place and paid his cook $18 per month. Any suits he had made at less than $18 had been for boys. He did little ladies' tailoring. He paid about $9 for labor on an $18 suit, the cloth $6.00, trimmings $2.00. He expected to make about $2.00 profit. To make a suit took four to four and a-half days, and some five days. A $45 suit would be very nice suit, fit for a minister. Labor and cost, $18 to $20, and would take about a week to make. Cloth cost $13 or $14, trimmings cost $5 or $6. He expected $5 or $6 profit on such a suit. He had not enough work to keep the men very busy. They worked from 9 in the morning to 8 o'clock at night. They had three meals in the day, and took one hour at noon and one hour at 5 o'clock. They did not work overtime. Suppose a man worked an hour overtime, he got extra pay. He never had men working all night. He came from Canton, 50 or 60 miles from Hongkong. His father came to Canada 18 years ago. He was a banker in Canton. He paid $40 per month for his store. It was on the ground floor and three rooms upstairs. The men worked in a room at the back of the store. His religious belief was in the Reform Society. He went to the Chinese church on Fisguard street, a Methodist mission. Last Sunday he had some business to do and had no time to go. He had some brothers Christians. He had a wife and one child.

To Commissioner Foley he said his men did not work on Sunday. He employed no white men and women. Some Chinese understood English and do not need white men.

To Commissioner Munn, he said he did the cutting, but any of the men could do the work of the whole suit, but sometimes one man made the pants, another the vest. He had learned English here, by getting a man to teach him.

To Mr. Wilson, he said he did about $900 business in one month. He made about wages for himself, $60 a month over rent and other expenses. He did the cutting only. He made about 18 suits in a month. Half of his work was on Chinese clothes. In a year he averaged about 15 suits per month. About 18 or 20 suits for Chinese. The latter would cost about $12 or $14. He bought his stock in Toronto, Montreal and England, and imported the goods himself. Sometimes he made clothing for wholesale houses. These he made for about $10 per suit. The firms supplied the material. He supplied the trimmings. He did not remember making any clothes for white tailors.

To Mr. Bradburn the witness said his cook washed the house every week and kept it clean. His bed had springs and mattresses, sheets and blankets. These he bought from white men. He bought plenty of meat, chickens, eggs, etc., from white merchants. They pay cash for everything. They bought shoes, socks, underclothing, hats, etc., from white merchants. These he got from the wholesale house in return for work. The wholesale house paid no cash to him. He had no trouble with the sanitary officer, as he always kept his place clean.

To Commissioner Munn he said he learned tailoring from his brother, who learned from white men here in Victoria.

To Commissioner Foley he said tailors in Hongkong were paid about $25 per month. He did not think Chinese worked much cheaper than white men. Silk was the only cloth from China which he used in his shop. It was not because white workers cost more that he did not employ them. He knew white cutter who got $60 per month, and he made that much himself.

To Mr. Law, he said that the cost of labor was $18 on a $45 suit. It took a man about nine or ten days to make such a suit.

Mr. Chas. Wilson asked Charlie Bo if he had ever, in order to get business, told people that he did work for white people, he said he might have spoken of doing work for the wholesale house.

To President Clute witness said his father brought $5,000 cash to this country and started a grocery and opium shop. He never went back to China, but died here.

Mr. Law, recalled as witness, said that the price the last witness said he paid for labor on a $45 suit was more than white tailors got. He also asked permission to withdraw a remark made in his evidence of the previous day which might be construed as giving offence, which he by no means intended.

There Are 2400

Disorders incident to the human frame, of which a majority are caused or promoted by impure blood.

The remedy is simple.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

That this medicine radically and effectively purifies the blood is known to every druggist, known to hundreds of thousands of people who themselves or by their friends have experienced its curative powers.

The worst cases of scrofula, the most agonizing sufferings from salt rheum and other virulent blood diseases, are conquered by it, while those cured of boils, pimples, dyspeptic and bilious symptoms and that tired feeling are numbered by millions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will do you good. Begin to take it today.

Has it ever struck you that you can buy Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey for almost the same price that is paid for ordinary whiskey? Your dealer has it.

Millinery opening at The White House on Tuesday next, March 19th.

Roses Clematis

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES, 6 pkts, 25c, 33 pkts, $1.00.

BLOOD AND BONE THE GREAT FERTILIZER

Johnston's Seed Store,

CITY MARKET.

Plant Perennials Now.

Pansies, Gaillardias, Heuchera, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Columbines and Iceland Poppies. A few Gladiolus and Lily Bulbs left.

The Invertavish Store,

41 Fort Street.

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.

BUY YOUR

Seeds

From bulk for farm and garden from

Johnston's Seed Store

We do no commission business nor do we depend for our sales on gaudy lithographs Your full money value in seed.

R. H. Johnston City Market

Use Electric Light

Don't Ruin Your Eyes

By Using Any Other Illuminant.

Our service extends all over the city, and therefore, there is no reason why we cannot supply you. Our rates put the light within the reach of all. The first cost of installing is the last. There is no maintainance as We Renew Burnt Out Lamps Free

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,

35 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C

Another Bargain

Valuable residential property on Dallas Road, bounded by San Juan Avenue on the east, and Oswego street on the west, consisting of twelve lots with fine spacious dwelling and other buildings thereon. Price $8,000.

APPLY

A. W. Jones,

28 Fort St.

Agent Canada Settlers Loan & Trust Co., Ltd.

Note—By the expenditure of $500 this property could be placed in first class order and the price asked is les sthan half what it cost the present owners.

Hams and Bacon

Ask for and see that you get

"B. C." Brand

of Hams and Bacon. Home Cured—nothing to equal them in the market. Once used always used. **Try Them.** To be had of all grocers.

THE SEQUEL OF BOER vs. BRITON

resulting upon Lord Roberts' historical entry into Pretoria, could hardly have been more appropriate. Commenting upon the rejoicings, the Earl of Rosslyn, while a prisoner of war in Pretoria, says:

"Hollander and Britisher, Soldier and Boer Peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a mutual expression of esteem and a glass of

Robert Brown's

"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky

THE FINEST WHISKY IN THE WORLD

Sole Proprietors Robert Brown, Ld., 107 Holm St. & 25 Hope St. Glasgow

TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA

POMMERY

"EXTRA SEC" A VERY DRY WINE

"BRUT" (Nature) absolutely Without Liqueur

ENGLAND'S FAVORITE WINES.

Command Highest Prices In France and Great Britain

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By H. Mortimer Lamb

THE GOVERNMENT AND MINING STATISTICS.

The Hon the Minister of Mines has this last week, introduced to the local legislature a bill to amend the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act," and amending acts. Among the notable and excellent provisions contained in this measure is the following:

"On or before the fifteenth day of each month, the owner, agent, manager, or lessee of every mine to which this act applies, shall send to the Department of Mines, in the city of Victoria, a correct return, specifying with respect to such mine; (a) The name of the mine and its extent in acres; (b) The name of the mining division in which it is situate; (c) The name of the company or person operating the same; (d The nominal capital of the company with—1 number of shares and 2 amount of each share; (e) The number of shares issued, whether—1 fully paid up, and 2 contributing, and how much called up per share; (f) Quantity of ore treated to date, and the amount of gold, silver, platinum, quicksilver, copper, lead, iron or other minerals derived therefrom; (g) The quantity of ore treated during the month, and the amount of metals derived therefrom; (h) The amount of dividends to date; (i) The amount of dividends for the month (if any), and (j) Any other particulars deemed necessary by the Minister of Mines." The fact that legislation of this nature should now be considered necessary is in itself an indication of the importance which the mineral industry of the province is assuming, for while an industry is in its earlier stages, frequent reference to its actual productiveness would not only be superfluous but even harmful. The returns published by the Department of Mines of the mineral output last year show that the industry is on such a footing as to justify the publication of statistics concerning its development and growth month by month, and there can be no doubt but that these official returns, which have hitherto been unobtainable will have a most beneficial effect in advertising our resources abroad Their will, perhaps, be some little difficulty at first in getting mine-owners to send in their reports to the Department with due regularity, but after the regulations have been in force a short time, no serious trouble should be experienced in this regard. It is to be hoped that the bill will receive the approval of the legislature.

THE MINES OF KOOTENAY.

The Nelson Tribune of recent date contains an exceedingly interesting article under this heading. It is here stated that although Butte is surrounded by a vast area which contains an enormous number of producers, and which is now called the great mining centre of the world, it did not at the age of the Kootenays have such a large number of producers or an equal output. At the present time there are 100 mines shipping to the various smelters of British Columbia, to the American smelters and even some sending their output to Europe and other points. The tonnage is so large that it is impossible for the controlling companies to find a ready market. This is one reason why the present demand for smelters is so great. Under favorable conditions the Kootenays will advance to the first place among the mining centres of the world. This is readily seen when taking into consideration the vast number of properties that are nearly ready to be added to the class of shippers, and which will more than double the present number.

Meanwhile there are 35 mines in the Slocan district alone which may be described as producing mines. These are the Payne, Slocan Star, Ruth, American Boy, Ajax, Argenta, Last Chance, Ivanhoe, Reco, Goodenough, Sovereign, Madison, and Queen Bess. These ship crude silver-lead ore, except the Slocan Star, which ships concentrates. The other producers of the Slocan at New Denver are, Bosun, Capella, Hartney, at Alamo, Idaho; at Enterprise, Enterprise; at Silverton, Wakefield, Vancouver group, Hewett, Willemar group, Neepawa, Emily Edith, and Galena Farm; at Slocan City, Arlington, Slocan Kilo, Black Prince and Two Friends; at South Forks, K.-S., B. N. A.,; at Whitewater, Florida, Rambler-Cariboo, Whitewater and Sunset; at Cody, Noble Five; at Lemon creek, the Chapleau. Those which are shipping concentrates are the Wakefield, Whitewater and Noble five. From East Kootenay there are four properties, all of which have been shipping for a considerable time past. They are the North Star, St. Eugene and Society Girl the St. Eugene shipping concentrates. Boundary creek can claim a list of twenty shipping mines, or including the Cariboo at Camp McKinney, twenty-one. They include the B.C. mine, Brandon, Golden Crown, Beeton Gold Company, Cariboo, City of Paris, Athelstan, Gold Drop, Golden Eagle, Buckhorn, Lala, Brooklyn, Mother Lode, Oro, Denero, Rathmullen, Republic, Snowshoe, Sunset, Winnipeg, Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Yankee Girl, and Victoria. Only two of these ship concentrates, being the Cariboo and Republic.

On Kootenay Lake there are nine which have shipped and they are the Hector, Little Phil, Molly Gibson, No. 1, Sunset, Tariff, Fourth of July, Highland Mines and Silver Hill.

Six shippers are in the vicinity of Nelson. They are Granite, Athabasca, Hall Mines, Venus, Silver King and Fern.

At Ymir there are three, being the Ymir, Arlington and Yellowstone.

Beatrice, Nellie L. Sunshine, Silver Cup, Triune, Byron White and Cromwell are the seven well known mines that have a large output in the Lardeau district.

There are also seven shippers at Rossland, which probably gives the largest output of any other district. They are the Iron Mask, Le Roi, Indian Chief, Iron Colt, Sentre Star, War Eagle and Monte Christo.

SHIPMENTS TO THE HALL SMELTER.

The shipments of ore to the Hall Mines smelter during the past week were small. The Arlington of Slocan, which has been the principal shipper all winter, sent in only 40 tons. The American Boy of the same district shipped 30 while the Bondholder made a trial shipment of a few tons. From the Hewitt 20 tons were received and from the Alice mine at Creston 20 tons. Yesterday about 69 tons were brought down from the Silver Hill mine above Crawford Bay. About 60 tons of iron ore was received from Kamloops. One car of scrap iron was received from Vancouver.

DREDGING ON THE THOMPSON RIVER.

Seemingly the gold dredging prospects near Kamloops promise well, as in addition to the large dredge now being built to operate on the Thompson river, another, to cost in the neighborhood of $50,000 is about to be constructed to work the river channel lower down. From what I am told, by-the-way, there are great opportunities for the introduction of the New Zealand type of dredge in the Atlin district, for by this means much rich ground, from which it is at present difficult, if not impossible, to work by ordinary sluicing, owing to the can use the same water over and over again.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

The important announcement is made that the British Columbia Copper Company, owning the famous Mother Lode, mine and the smelter near Greenwood, has this week entered on its career as a profit-earning concern, a first shipment of matte, aggregating about 60 tons having been made thence to New York. The company's outlay to date in mining development and equipment, including the construction of the smelter, represents the large sum of over half-a-million dollars, but notwithstanding that till now there have been no returns whatever on this expenditure, the shares on the New York market are quoted at a premium of over four hundred percent. The B. C. Copper Company has never been "boomed" but behind it are some of the shrewdest and soundest mining men in America and they have faith in the property form the start. Meanwhile the smelter is working like clockwork, turning over 300 to 340 tons of ore daily, with a month's supply of coke on hand. Canadian machinery manufacturers seem to be getting quite the bulk of this trade in the boundary district, and this is beginning to assume very big dimensions. This last week the Dominion Copper Company owning the Brooklyn Stemwinder, Idaho, Rawhide and other mineral claims near Phoenix closed a contract with the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal Quebec, under which the latter has undertaken, to supply a Corliss cross compound Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, steam cylinders, 18 inch and 34 inch diameter bl 36 inch stroke, air cylinders 18 inch diameter by 36 in. stroke; 10 Ingersoll-Sergeant 3¼ inch drills, with double screw columns, hose and fittings complete; an air receiver 54 inch by 12 feet and a feed water heater of a capacity of 200-horse power. This constitutes a 20-drill plant, and it is to be shipped in about three months. For immediate shipment other plants has also been contracted for between the same parties, including a Bullock diamond drill equal to drilling a 1,000 foot hole, and 1,000 feet of rods; a 5-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor; a 60-horse power locomotive boiler; an air receiver, 42 inch by 8 feet; a boiler feed pump and a quantity of supplies. This latter plant is for the Stemwinder, there already being the diamond drill, at work on the adjoining Brooklyn claim. The larger plant will be for the joint use of the Brooklyn, Stemwinder and Idaho. Mr. James Breen, the well known smelter man, who is largely interested in the Dominion Copper Company, is now at the Company's mines.

Excellent reports continue to be received from the Granby smelter, which since it was blown in last August has totaled over 100,000 tons of ore. According to Mr. Flumerfelt two additional furnaces as well as a convertor to reduce the matte to metallic copper, without, however, extracting the gold and silver values, are to be almost immediately installed, when the works will be capable of treating 1200 tons daily. The company now have 130 men on the payroll at Grand Forks and 285 at the Phoenix mines.

In Welington Camp both the Winnipeg and Brandon and Golden Crown companies appear to have emerged from their financial difficulties. The Winnipeg after levying two assessments of one cent per share has been able to liquidate all liabilities, and there are enough funds on hand to continue the development work laid down by the management. In the case of the Golden Crown, reorganization has taken a different form from that usually followed. Instead of the Company being re-constructed, and made assessable, as is the practice, the original subscribers have entered into a written agreement, in virtue of which they have agreed to contribute or surrender to the treasurer, 40 per cent, of their original holdings; and, as the subscribers' stock has been in a pool since 1897, this agreement was thus more easily accomplished, as the promoters' stock was not scattered. By the plan adopted by the promoters, two important things have been accomplished. First, the saving of the cost of re-construction; and secondly the saving to the purchaser of treasury shares of an extra assessment. The original subscribers have thus shown evidence of their good faith, as well as their high opinion of the future of the property. With the treasury on hand, the 40 per cent, contributed by the original subscribers, will bring the shares in the treasury to 450,000. Negotiations for the sale of a large block of the treasury shares are now in progress, and the proceeds will not only be sufficient to pay off the floating debt but will provide sufficient funds for working capital, so that when ore shipments are resumed it will be on a permanent basis.

In Summit Camp, the most important mine is the B.C., which for the past two months has been producing rich ore at the rate of 3000 tons monthly, and consigning the product to the Trail smelter. The main shaft on the mine has reached depth of over 400 feet, and the development is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner.

BAD NEWS FROM THE SLOCAN.

News from the Slocan is most disturbing. The mines are either reducing their working forces considerably, or suspending operations entirely, and from present indications there does not appear much likelihood of much improvement in the situation so far as the American market is concerned. Among the big mines that have closed down within the last few days are the Ruth, Whitewater and Sunset. Last week the manager of the Bosun mine at New Denver received a telegram from England instructing him to immediately suspend work on that property. This, however, is presumably not due to smelting difficulties, and Mr. Sandiford, the manager is unable to account for the action of his directors. The Silvertonian meanwhile expresses the opinion that the ownership has been transferred to new people, as there is nothing around the property to cause a shut-down. On the contrary the local management is in a position to enlarge the scope of their work, the lower tunnel having reached the ledge, giving an exit for the ore practically on the lake shore, thus reducing the cost of transportation and giving a much greater amount of stoping ground than has ever before been opened up in that property.

BEER IN HENRY VIII'S TIME.

From the Lancet.

The composition of ale and beer has always been of interest to members of the medical profession. Dr. Andrewe Boorde, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII, gives a full account of most of the beverages which were in use in his own time. He considered that water was not "holsome sole by it selfe for an Englyssheman" because it was "colde, slowe, and lacke of dygestyon." Ale, he said, for an Englishman was the natural drink. It was in his time made of malt and water fermented by yeast. It had, in his opinion, to be fresh and clear, not ropy or smoky. It appears to have been drunk very shortly after it was made, for he says that it ought not to be drunk under five days old, and that new ale was unwholesome for all men. He observed also that our ale was good for no man, an observation which has been confirmed by subsequent experience. Contrary to the opinion of some modern brewers, he considered that barley malt made the best ale. He confessed, however, that in spite of its good qualities, the beverage engendered gross humors, but added that it made a man strong. In his description of the composition of ale no reference is made to hops and it appears that they were not used in the drink which he called ale for he looked upon other ingredients except those he mentioned as being adulterations.

The composition of beer was different. It was made of malt, hops and water, and was, he observed, the natural drink for a Dutchman. Of late days it had indeed been used in England, but unfortunately with detriment to many Englishmen, and it was especially harmful to those who suffered from colic, "for the dyrnke is a colde drynke," he observed. Yet he said it made a man fat—a point on which the observer could satisfy himself by examining the faces and other parts of the persons of Dutchmen. The beverage had, however, one good point, which was that if it were well served in good condition and not new it qualified the heat of the liver.

Dr. Boorde was a great traveller and among other things he especially noticed the condition of the food and the drink in all the places which he visited. Of the ale of Cornwall he formed a very low estimate; it looked white and thick, "as if pygges had wrastled" in it, and he gives some unsavory particulars as to the ill effects of drinking this beverage into which perhaps it is hardly necessary to follow him. In Boorde's time it does not appear that Scotland was celebrated for good ale as a general rule. Although fish and flesh were to be had there in plenty, the ale, he says, was evil, with the sole exception of that brewed at Leith.

Dr. Boorde was extremely severe in the punishment which he thought should be meted out to brewers of bad ale and to those who gave short measure. He gave it as his opinion that they ought to be placed in the Thames up to their chins and three inches above and suggested that when they came out they would have to shake their ears as a spaniel that verily came out of the water. Dr. Boorde devotes one chapter of his book to soups, stews and other articles of diet which would now be classified under the general heading of invalid food. Among his recipes he recommended ale brews and caudles for weak men who could not eat solid meat. In many country districts these old-fashioned compositions are still used, and sometimes, perhaps, with satisfactory results.

I am glad to see that seal skins are going out, said the rabbit, studying the fashion plates, and thoughtfully combing the frozen berry crumbs out of his whiskers. I can now let ma and the children go out in safety.

But I'm still in it, said the unsavory little Alaska sable, mournfully, but, then, I'm stronger than you, and he put the rabbit out of business.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday, March 18

The Great New York and Boston Success,

6 WEEKS New York
4 WEEKS Boston

DANIEL SULLY

Presents

THE PARISH PRIEST

A sweet, wholesome play. Humor and pathos deftly combined. The theatrical surprise of the season. Prices: $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery store.

To Swedes and Norwegians.

Partners of Swedish or Norwegian nationality in firms carrying on business as bankers, shipbrokers, exporters or importers of general merchandise, are requested to send their names, addresses, style and description of their business, and when same was established in the province, to

THOMAS R. SMITH.
Consul for Sweden and Norway.
Victoria.

Notice to Dairymen and Milk Vendors

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st day of March next the provisions of the "Milk Vendors' By-Law" will be enforced, and all persons interested are hereby requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Any person desiring a copy of this by-law, or of the necessary forms for use by Dairymen and Milk Vendors may obtain same at the City Clerk's office or from the undersigned.

By order.
JAMES WILSON.
Sanitary Inspector.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7, 1901.

WANTED at W. G. Eden's, 125 Fort St

Old Copper, Brass, Zinc, Bottles, Coal Oil Tins, Rubber Boots, Sacks, Etc. Orders of reasonable size will be called for promptly. The grass is beginning to grow. Patronize the Anglo-Saxon first, last and all the time.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE. CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino, Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich and part of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act" are now due for the year 1901. Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th day of June, 1901:

Three-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classification, upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent. on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent. up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901:

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Three per cent on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

Upon such excess of income:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent up to ten thousand dollars, an dthree per cent on the remainder:

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one half per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent on the remainder.

Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita (Victoria City excepted.)

C. BOOTH.
Assessor and Collector.
Victoria, B. C. February 28th, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION Co
(LIMITED)
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 55—Taking Effect November 15th, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a. m. from inner wharf. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock, p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 Train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month. at 11 p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangel and Skagway, at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent,
C. S. BAXTER,
General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer of our license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria City, known as the Royal Saloon, to the International Hotel, situate on Lot 1,263, Johnson Street, in the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 27th day of February, A.D. 1901.

FRED. WELDON.
JOHN HENLEY.
By their attorney in fact, C. A. Holland.

STEAMER B. BOSCOWITZ

Will sail from Porter's wharf on the 12th and 27th of each month for Naas and way ports, via Vancouver.

Office 36 Fort St.

J. D. Warren, Manager.

H. C. MARTINDALE
Art Master, Portrait Painter, Etc.
Removing
From 39 Montreal St., to
Studio
Over Mr. Somer's Art Gallery,
Government Street.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Tatton, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an order dated the second day of March, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of the above named deceased. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 2nd day of April, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH
Official Administrator.
Dated 2nd day of March, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

When Going East Take The Canadian Pacific Railway

Through Cars to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul.

STEAMSHIP AND SLEEPING CAR BERTHS RESERVED.

For rates and all information, apply to
B. W. GREER,
Ticket Agent,
Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Tickets to Europe

Tickets to and from all European points at lowest rates by all the different lines from New York, Boston, Portland, Halifax or St. John. For rates, sailings and full information apply to

B. W. GREER,
Cor. Fort and Govt. St.,
Victoria.
or W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
General S.S. Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. TURKISH BATHS

Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
F. KEOWN & CO.—179 Douglas street, sign and all kinds of painting done reasonably. f26

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. ap1

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S 88¼ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BRICKLAYER.
HOLLIS—General brick layer, ranges, cement work, jobbing a specialty. 175 Fort St. f27

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
WM. BLAIR—Artistic Photographer, 60 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. j23

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pecoes, Koronas, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fishing store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 860b.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B. 371.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
MOORE & WHITTINGTON—Special attention given to job work, alterations, etc. 106 Douglas street. Telephone 226. f21

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 55 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

MESSENGERS' SERVICE.
B. C. District Messenger Service. Telephone 409; office 74 Douglas St.
E. J. TENNANT, Mgr.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

THE B. C. NOVELTY WORKS.
GENERAL REPAIRING—Sewing machines and lawn mowers a specialty. 105 Douglas street. Established 1888. f20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 82.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200 — Largest establishment; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING—Robt. Heron, late of Munn & Heron, 29 Broad St., Victoria, next Colonist office.

SCAVENGERS.
THE GENERAL SCAVENGER BUSINESS formerly carried on by the late Ed. Lines in future will be carried on by Mrs. Ed. Lines, who wishes to thank all customers for past favors and hopes they will continue their patronage.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.
Canadian Development Co., Ltd.
THE ATLIN, KLONDIKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS
CAN BE REACHED VIA
THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE
EARLIER IN THE SEASON AND QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER WAY.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) WINTER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN
SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE
PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.

Lv. 8:30 a.m. .... Skagway .... Ar. 4:40 p.m.
Lv. 11:20 a.m. .... Log Cabin .... Ar. 2:00 p.m.
Lv. 12:15 p.m. .... Bennett .... Ar. 1:25 p.m.
Lv. 2:00 p.m. .... Caribou .... Ar. 11:33 a.m.
Ar. 4:35 p.m. .... White Horse .... Lv. 9:00 a.m.

THROUGH WINTER MAIL AND EXPRESS SERVICE MAINTAINED TO AND FROM YUKON POINTS.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
Traffic Manager.
J. H. GREER,
Commercial Agent.
100 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

The sittings of the commission to inquire into Chinese and Japanese immigration, will be held from day to day hereafter in the

County Court Room

Law Courts, Bastion Square,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

The commission will be pleased to receive suggestions bearing upon the question from anyone. All parties interested are invited to communicate with the secretary,

F. J. DEANE,
Driard Hotel.

J. W. KINLOCH
63 BROAD STREET dealer in
Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting orders receive Prompt Attention.
Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron work. Air-tight Stoves a Specialty.
A trial solicited.

Use Eddy's Brushes.

The most durable in the market.

MATCHES

Eddy's Telegraph, Telephone, Eagle Parlor, Victori Parlor and Comet Parlor Matches.

For Sale Everywhere.

NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

S-Y. T. Co.

Are now quoting freight rates for coming season to

DAWSON, Y. T.

(Via St. Michaels)

Sailings from Victoria and Vancouver about June 1, July 5 and August 5.

Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co.
90-92 Columbia St., Seattle.

Long Credit

Has Been the Ruin of Thousands. Our

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Are Sold at

Cash Pricss

Everything of the best, and the best of everything.

Deaville, Sons & Co.
The Supply Stores
Hillside Avenue & First St.
TEL. 324. VICTORIA.

Not Responsible

BRITISH BARK PRINCE VICTOR.
Oscar Iverson, Master.

Neither the captain or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the British bark Prince Victor.

H. LOGAN & CO.,
Agents.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's steamships State of California, Walla Walla, Umatilla and City of Puebla, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Mar. 11, 26, Apr. 10, 25, May 10.
SENATOR—Mar. 1, 16, 31, Apr 15, 30.
AL-KI—Mar 6, 21, Apr. 5, 20.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA—May 5, 20.
CITY OF TOPEKA—May 15.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer COTTAGE CITY (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a. m., Mar 12, 27, Apr. 11, 26, May 11.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE—618 First Ave. Seattle, M. Talbot, Comm'l Agt.
C. W. Miller, Asst. Gen. Agt. Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
General Agents, San Francisco.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti, Wednesday March 13, at 4 p.m.
SS. MARIPOSA sails for Honolulu, 2 p. m., Saturday, March 16.
S. S. SONOMA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Mar. 27, 9 p .m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Sehome and Rosalie, Connecting at Seattle with overland flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

"KINSHUI MARU" will arrive March 20th, from Japan, China and all Asiatic parts.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

The Best Bargains
ON THE MARKET
One and Ten Acre Blocks in
Woodland Park.
Swinnerton & Oddy.

Machinery

Of all kinds furnished and repaired at reasonable prices.
Shafting, Pulleys, Lubricating Oils.
Marine Iron Works,
Telephone 681. Residence Tel. 165
ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor.

Reduced Rates!

TO SEATTLE AND PT. TOWNSEND
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Fare 25c Berths 25c
Freight 50c per Ton.

FAST STEAMER
"SEHOME"

Arriving daily except Sunday at 3:00 p.m.
Leaving daily except Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

INNER WHARF.

DODWELL & CO., AGENTS,
'Phone 580. 64 Government St.

Chinese Root RHEUMATIC CURE

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING, RHEUMATISM GONE.

E. Cumyow, New Westminster, B. C.
Dear Sir—I have to say that I was troubled with rheumatism for 15 years in my knee, over which I had spent hundreds of dollars in medicine and visiting hot springs which did me no good. After using the Chinese Root Remedy I was relieved in half an hour and am now cured entirely. That was on Monday last, June 11th. Yours truly, W. INSLEY, Proprietor Colonial Hotel.
New Westminster, B.C., June 14th, 1900.

RHEUMATISM GONE—QUITE WELL.

Dear Sir—My son Charles was troubled with rheumatism for some time past and has been in bed for several weeks. No doctor or physician in the city seemed to be able to do anything for him, but he was able to walk around the house in about half an hour after using your China Root Remedy, and is now well again. Yours truly, S. J. PEARCE, City License Insector.
New Westminster, B. C., June 20, 1900.

Prepared by the Chinese Root Rheumatic Cure Co.
Vancouver B. C., and Seattle, Wash.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Henderson Bros., Wholesale Druggists, will supply the trade.
Price, per package, $3.00.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA NO. 2, A. F. & A. M., 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—A. MAXWELL MUIR Sec.

H. C. Bailey.

MY LADY OF ORANGE.

Copyright, 1901.

Continued from last Sunday.

CHAPTER IX (continued).

Slowly we fell back on Breuthe, smaller-gloomier companies than had gone out the day before. I rode alone still. I could not be with St. Trond, for I knew now that if I had listened to him we might have broken all Alva's force. If we had only been together when the chance came Had I thought less of the risk and more of the cause to which I owed service, we might have struck a great blow that day. So St. Trond had been right to sneer, after all since I could not fight without thinking of myself. You may guess how proud I felt as we rode along the sandy paths. What was that question I asked myself yesterday: "Is a man a fool because he does not always follow his brain?" Well, I knew now that a man was a fool if he followed nothing else. There are not many times in my life when I felt worthless and mean; but here was one, at least—cordieu! here was one.

St. Trond, too, rode silent and apart, and when I looked covertly at him once or twice I saw his face was very grave and sad. At last he spurred his horse over to me:

"I was wrong, sir, and you were right. Will you let me take my words back? I have thrown away two hundred lives that I might have saved if I had believed you. But for your skill and courage I should have lost all. I cannot forget what I said to you: may I hope that you can forgive it?"

"In God's name, say no more!" I cried. "Why talk of forgiveness from me to you?"

"I admit, sir, I was in the wrong. I cannot do more."

"You were in the right," I said sharply. "I ought to have come with you. What is the use of words, now?"

"It was, indeed, a task too great for me," he answered sadly and moved away. You may guess that was not what I had meant my words to say. There is nothing stirs me more than praise when my deserts are blame.

At last, when it was growing dark, we came to Breuthe and there gathered round us a pale, weeping trembling crowd to learn that 200 men—their husbands, their brothers, their sons—who marched out yesterday, lay stiff and cold on the plain now. St. Trond rode slowly through the throng, with his hat pulled down over his brows, and they fell back in silence, with angry looks to let him pass. Then when I came a little after they called down blessings on my head. Such was the justice of Breuthe.

"Has the prince come?" I asked the burgomaster.

"No, sir, not yet."

"Strange, cordieu! strange, Vermeil, is it not?"

"He may not ride quickly, captain."

"He has had a full day," I answered. "We broke the bridge at Veermut."

But the hours went by, and still the prince and Gaspar came not, and the moon was out ere there was a thunder at the main gate and a cry.

"Teufel! Are you all asleep?"

"Who are you?" cried the guard.

"Ach! I am the bodyguard of the Prince of Orange."

The gate was flung open, and there came in William of Orange, riding a jaded horse; and walking at his side, holding by the stirrup-leather, Gaspar Wiedermann, covered with dust and splashed with blood.

The guard ran forward, crying anxiously. "Your Highness is safe?"

"Thanks to this gentleman. I am alive and safe in Breuthe," quoth the prince, with a smile.

I came running up bareheaded, roused by the noise.

"You were attacked, Gaspar?" I cried.

"Ach! Do you think I walk for pleasure?"

"Shut the gate, knaves," I said, for they had left it open.

"There is no need," said the prince calmly. "There are no pursuers."

"Teufel! There are none to pursue," grunted Gaspar.

The prince smiled and dismounted.

"And it is you, sir, I have to thank for saving the town," said he, holding out his hand to me. "I little thought I had made so good a bargain when you came to Delft. Your despatch was somewhat of the shortest, but the news needed no phrases to set it off. I fear I have left your escort behind me. They fought bravely, sir, and few of those that beset us live to tell the tale—"

"Ach! None by now," grunted Gaspar.

"Where were you attacked, your highness?" I cried.

"They—Alva—had laid an ambush by the river at Veermut to attack us as we crossed. Your men held them in play while my horse swam the stream. Even then but for your lieutenant I should have been in ill straits. Your men were outnumbered, and four Spaniards crossed the river after me. My friend here lost his horse, but he swam across alone. My pistols served for two, his sword for the others. I know not how many that sword had slain before."

"Four, I think—or five," said Gaspar solemnly. "It was twenty to fifty, captain. A good fight."

"If all your men fight as well," said the prince, "it is not a regiment you brought me at Delft, but an army. Even Cornput will believe you are worthy, now."

"O, we fight, some of us," grunted Gaspar.

St. Trond came hurrying up.

"Your highness," he broke out, "I come—"

"Ah, Laurenz, my friend," said the prince, gaily; "and so you give me a virgin city back!"

"If the town is safe, it was not I who saved it," answered St. Trond, slowly. "And this day I have lost 200 men through my folly. I went out to attack Alva with 600 burghers against the advice of better men than I. I brought back only 400, and had it not been for Master Newstead here, who risked himself and his men to save me and mine, not one of us had come back to the town. I was unequal to the task you gave me."

The prince looked at him sadly and kindly.

"Laurenz, Laurenz, have you forgotten my campagin against Alva?" he said. "I was worse beaten than you, for I had no army left at all."

"If I had been willing to go with the Seigneur de St. Trond at first," I cried. "it might have been a victory."

"Indeed, gentlemen, it seems to me you have done very well. Once I had all but given up hope for the town itself. For the 200 lost I am sorry—I am sorry," he repeated slowly, "but you will not make me believe it was the fault of either of you."

But I knew—by Heaven—I knew.

CHAPTER X.

IN THE GARDEN.

Two days afterwards, or more it may be, I was in the burgomaster's garden. The same was a mockery. While the siege still lasted anything that men could bring themselves to eat was too precious to be left, and so all over the trim square beds the brown earth lay bare alike of flowers or leaves. There was food in the city now; grain, that Alva could not wring from the peasantry poured in freely for us, and the burghers knew what a meal meant again. But, away across the plain, Alkmaar was passing into the trouble Breuthe had lately known. There were 16,000 men before it now, and there might have been 3,000 less. With that thought in my head, I was pacing up and down the garden.

Gabrielle came out of the house: she put her hand up to her eyes to look through the sunlight, standing there by the door, a slim figure, clad all in white. I watched her—I could not help watching her—but when she came toward me, I turned away. But her steps made straight for me, and I turned again to meet her.

I—I have not seen you since," she said, no looking at my face. "I have come to ask you—to tell you how sorry I am."

"For what?" I said. Though, indeed, I knew.

"For—for what I said. O, how it must have hurt you."

"I deserved it."

"No, no; I thought you meant to let my father go, and—"

"And I did."

"But you went," she cried.

"Do you know that if I had gone at first, if I had not thought of my own safety, we could have crushed Alva? If we had stuck together there was one moment when his fate lay in our hands. If your blame stung then, how much do your words sting now?"

"But you saved my father—"

"It was my fault he was in danger."

"He said—you were right—you were wiser—if he had listened—"

"Wiser," said I, with a bitter laugh.

"If he had listened to you," she persisted, "he would not have lost the men."

"I was wrong, your father was right. I say it. Is not that the last word?"

She looked up then straight into my eyes, and I saw that her face was flushed a little and her eyes bright.

"No," she answered, "I was wrong, too."

"O, will you not let it end here?" I cried.

"I called you cowardly. At least that was wrong?" she said plaintively.

"You had good excuse," I answered.

"But if—if you are a coward and if it was wise to go, and you are not wise, why did you go after all?" she asked with a little smile. I did not answer for a little, and her eyes grew brighter while I stood silent, till at last I looked at her straight and said:

"If you remember so well all you said then perhaps you remember what you did before we parted."

"I—I cried," she said under her breath.

"Yes, you cried."

"Well?"

"And I rode after your father," said I; and she had no answer ready.

"I do not understand," she said at last. "Sometimes you seem to be heartless, and sometimes you think of things—little things—and they make very much difference. You are not always the same man."

"There are few of us all black," said I. "I do not claim to be better than the rest. I sail under no false colors. I have fought for Alva once. What sort of a school is that, think you?"

"Why did you leave him," she asked, quickly.

"He did not pay the men."

"Will you get paid, now?"

"Yes, Breuthe has offered, for one source of money."

"But you did not know that when you chose Orange?"

"No," said I.

"You do not flatter yourself," she said, and a smile hung round her lips and passed away. "Why do you try to make me think the worst of you?" She put out her hands with a little imploring gesture. "Why will you show me all the black and nothing else?

I looked down into her face and I took her hands in mine.

"I will tell you why," I said quietly. "It is because I put you too high to try and cheat you. If you think me a better man than I am I shall feel I have wronged you. I would have you know the worst, because then I can dare to ask you—if I cheated you I should not dare—to ask you if there is any hope, if there is any chance you could ever love me."

"Are you showing me the worst side?" she said softly.

"Is that all your answer?" I cried, and started back.

"Well, but you said you would show me the worst side, and I want to know," she answered.

"It is true," I said.

"But it might be the best, then," she said, looking up at me.

"Gabrielle, do not play with me!" I cried.

"Ah, but which side of me would you like to see?"

"I know they are all alike," said I.

"Are you sure?" she asked, giving her hair a touch.

"All I have seen."

"Yes, but you are so fond of black sides."

"O, Gabrielle, will you answer?"

"You have forgotten."

"What?"

"You didn't ask anything; you only said things."

"Then I ask now—"

"Wait a minute. You forget a lot of things. You forget how I was in that—that camp." She grew pale, and shuddered. "And then you came and you—you—bought me," she said softly.

"And then?" I cried.

"That is all," she answered; and she stood with her head drooping a little.

"Gabrielle, Gabrielle!" I cried; and my arms were around her, and she gave herself up to me as I caught her to my breast her smiling face, with wet blue eyes, was lifted to mine, and I kissed her.

In the grey stone walls of the garden a wide seat is hewn out, and there we sat together in silence for a long time, hand in hand.

"What are you thinking about?" asked Gabrielle at last.

"I am thinking of you; and wondering—" said I.

"Wondering at me?" she cried.

"When I know what you think of me—"

"Do you know?" she asked with a roguish smile. "O, yes, I know what you will say. In the market place I called you cruel; but then you were trying to prove you were right. And now you have been so eager to show me the black side—do you know which side I have seen?"

She paused and looked into my face, and I kissed her again.

"I thought it was only because you cared nothing for the Spaniards. I know now, I know now," she said. "You came into Breuthe because, because I laughed; and you went out again because I cried. Do you wonder now?"

There was no need for more words, and we sat there together on the old stone seat in the bare, brown garden while the thin shadows of the leafless trees passed round and grew longer as the sun waned toward the west.

A last, when the sun was down behind the house, Gabrielle rose with a start.

"It must be very late," she cried. "I must go. Good bye! No, I must go, not you."

I followed her in with my eyes, and sat down on the seat again. Then down the path from the house came Vermeil.

"Pretty girl, captain," he said, with half a smile.

I looked at him idly, without thinking what he said.

"You seem rather dull. Too lonely, eh" he asked, with a sneer on his lips.

I walked away.

CHAPTER XI.

ALVA'S REVENGE.

They were happy days thereafter in Breuthe town, when we walked together on the walls, in the burgomaster's garden, sometimes as far as I dare go into the country. And yet 'twas alloyed for me—O, yes, young mistress, I see your pretty face frown, and indeed, lad, I have blood in my veins like you—I say 'twas alloyed for me with the thought of Alkmaar. I hate to fail; and worst of all I hate to fail by my own fault. But for my own folly it would have been a man with less to regret who won Gabrielle's love. She would not suffer me to speak of it, laughed at it for pride and that was some comfort; but the knowledge that Alva's 3,000 might have been crushed still lay in my mind and rankled. I have heard Gaspar—he was a man of learning before he took to the sword and the saddle—I have heard Gaspar talk of an old Greek who said that the worst of woes was to see things wrong and have no power to right them. He was a wise man; but I think it cuts deeper to know you might have righted them and to have thrown the chance away.

Well, the days went by and we had little news from Alkmaar. It held out still, there was comfort in that, but Alva loved the waiting game, and that could only have one end. The lines round Breuthe we had broken, but who would dare to lead such a force as we could bring against the 16,000 Spaniards who lay before Alkmaar? The prince went back to Delft to meet Diedrich Sonoy, governor of North Holland, and left the secretary Cornput in St. Trond's place at Breuthe.

It was towards the middle of September—O, I have cause to remember the time!—there came to the gates of Breuthe a swarthy, lean fellow, wearing a dress not unlike that of Alva's men. He dismounted and walked cooly, leading his horse, to the burghers on guard.

"Is a man called Newstead in the town?" he asked in bad Flemish.

"What have you to do with him?" said they.

"And what is that to you," quoth he.

"Where did you learn your manners?" cried one.

"Faith, not in Breuthe," cried he.

"Perhaps it was in Spain?"

"Perhaps it was," cries my gentleman.

"What?" howled the burghers at once, laying hold of him.

"Nay, then, do my errand yourselves," he said coolly, twisting out of their grasp and flinging a bag at their feet. The fools looked to the bag instead of him, and he sprang to his horse and was gone.

Those wise burghers looked at one another, and:

"This must to the governor," they said: so they brought the bag to that great man, Jan Van Cornput.

As Gaspar and I sat in the burgomaster's house that evening talking of Alkmaar—we were always talking of Alkmaar in those days—a message came for Gaspar biding him go to the governor at once.

"Plague on the man," grunted Gaspar; "why must St. Trond give up his place? St. Trond was a fool, but he let a man be, while this fool—umph!" and the sentence died away in a throaty German oath. Later still two men came to summon me, and as I went out I met Vermeil, for we were all living with the burgomaster.

"Ah! guard of honor, captain?" said he with a smile.

Now, I knew nothing of the bag that had come to the gate, and I was somewhat startled to find Jan Van Cornput with the burgomaster and Gaspar and two of the town's aldermen in solemn conclave. Gaspar would not look at me, but Cornput gave me a sneering smile, and then close on my heels St. Trond entered.

"Why am I summoned?" he asked.

"To try our worthy friend here," quoth Cornput.

"To try me?" I cried, and Cornput smiled again.

St. Trond drew himself up in a stately fashion.

"I have sat in judgement on Master Newstead more than once," said he, "and each time my judgement was wrong."

"There will be little chance of mistake now," quoth Cornput.

"Have you judged me already?" I asked quietly.

"I have found him a true man and a good soldier," said St Trond, "and I warn you. The evidence should be weighty on which you condemn him. I will be no judge of his."

"Ah, well, we will judge of the evidence, then, even without the aid of Seigneur de St. Trond. You may go," quoth Cornput, waving his hand.

St. Trond turned to go, but at the door he paused.

"And I bid you remember, Jan Van Cornput, there is a higher judge than you," he said, solemnly.

"Even more than one," I murmured.

And Cornput frowned and his little eyes twinkled maliciously.

"Perhaps I shall serve your turn," he said. "Here is our evidence—not very light after all."

He began to read from a paper in his hand, a strange composition in Spanish.

"'John Newstead—You and your schemes are too clever for us. If your worthy friends found you out before, and it was necessary to murder 700 Spaniards to save your own sweet life, the way to earn more money was indeed the way you took. You may even have meant your escort to be beaten. All things are possible. But spite of you and your information, our men lie dead at Veermut, he of Orange is still alive, and our 1,000 crowns will stay in our pockets. You will find in the bag a present for your lieutenant.

"'Vitelli of Cetona.'"

So Cornput read, with a sneering smile. "And in the bag is—a halter—gentlemen," he added. "This was taken from a Spanish messenger at the gate. He was glad to be rid of it, for as you see, Vitelli does not care to protect a traitor when 's treason has failed—and we will not either gentlemen."

"It is forged," I cried.

"I think not," said Cornput, and passed it to Gaspar. Gaspar shook his head.

"Is that all your defense," quoth Cornput. "Or will you tell us that the only way to save the prince was to lay an ambush for him, as you said when our good friends found you out before?"

"I gave no information. The letter is a lie!" I said.

"Ah, blank denials now. So you have come to the end of your wits at last! Why did our friend Vitelli amuse himself thus, then?"

"O, you are very wise," I cried. "'Tis clear enough Alva found I had done Orange a service greater perhaps than even Col. Van Cornput has done. He found a fine way to discredit me, and he took it. He may hardly have hoped you would believe it as easy as this. Is not the letter like Alva?"

"And is not the plan like you?" quoth Cornput. "You are very clever, my friend; too clever for me. Would you have us believe Alva cares enough for you to ruin you?"

"Who raised the siege?" said I.

"And how did you raise it? In truth you are a most unlucky traitor. Once you had to spoil your own plan because it was found out too soon, and once your lieutenant spoiled it for you."

"Sir," said the burgomaster, quickly, "you will find no one but yourself to believe he ever meant to betray Breuthe."

Cornput saw he had gone too far.

"Let it pass then," said he. "But this is a graver charge still. Some one gave information to Alva of when and where the prince would pass Veermut. Here we have it under Vitelli's own hand that that man was John Newstead. Who will believe such a tale as that the letter is a lie for revenge's sake?"

"Did anyone give information? Was it not chance the Spaniards were there?" I cried.

"Chance?" said Cornput, "Chance?" What say you, lieutenant, who was there? Was it chance?"

Gaspar shook his head. I said nothing. It was a poor defense I made; not because the charge stunned me, or I was aghast at Vitelli's cunning villainy. Of some one quite unlike Vitelli I was thinking. When I told her in the garden I had shown her the black side I had not hinted that ever I had been a traitor. Nor had I. Cordieu! Black things enough there are in my life. The man who calls me traitor lies. I am a soldier. Through good and evil I have been true to my cause. When I left Alva I did it openly, and when his fortunes were at there highest. All this I knew. But what would she think? At the best, at the best, it would be very hard for her to believe I was not a traitor as these fools thought, and if she doubted me now, why that was one end of all. These were the thoughts that ran in my head as I stood there before Cornput, half dazed; and the fools thought the cause was a guilty conscience, when I stood silent, fidgeting to and fro, and not meeting their eyes.

"Here, gentlemen, is our evidence. You see his demeanor," quoth Cornput. "What say you, guilty or no?"

"Guilty, guilty," quoth the two aldermen together. I hardly heard them.

"I must say—guilty," said the burgomaster slowly.

Cornput looked at Gaspar. There was a pause and then:

"Guilty," grunted Gaspar; "guilty—on the evidence."

Then I looked up; if even Gaspar thought me guilty, what hope was there for me? Not for my life. Cordieu! Did my life matter? But for Gabrielle's love. Cornput began to speak, and the words buzzed in my ears.

"That there might be no question of my justice, I have asked you, gentlemen, to assist me, although as governor of the town, holding the commission of the prince of Orange, I might have dealt with a flagrant case of treason on my own authority. As we are all of one mind, it only remains for me to pass sentence. To-morrow morning, at tap of drum, you, John Newstead, shall be hanged in the market place, for attempting to betray William, prince of Orange into the hands of the duke of Alva! Ahem!" He gave a litle dry cough of satisfaction and sat back in his chair.

I stood still and silent.

"But sir—" squeaked the little burgomaster, and suddenly Gaspar broke out:

"Governor of the town? Commission of the prince? Ten thousand fiends! Are you a god to kill and make alive? Hanged! Do you know we are soldiers? God in heaven! I would hang you sooner—you, Jan Van Cornput, with your commission round your neck."

"Sir, if you insult me—" began Cornput.

"If? thundered Gaspar. "Do you ask for more, then?"

Gaspar was on his feet and he is a big man.

"Enough, enough," said Cornput, putting up his hand. "You condemned him yourself, sir."

"Ach! Gott, not I!"

"You said 'guilty'; do you take back your words, sir?"

"Not one, nor forget 'em, by heaven; I said 'Guilty—on the evidence!'"

"Is there any difference?"

"Ach, my wise governor; do you remember your own evidence? Is it enough to hang a man?"

"It shall hang this one," cried Cornput.

"My brave governor," growled Gaspar, talking through his teeth, "do not forget there are 200 men and more in this town who would squash you like a frog if we bade them—I and the captain."

"Do you threaten, sir?"

"Even so," grunted Gaspar.

There was silence. The three burghers had not interposed and Cornput saw there was little sympathy like to come from them. You may sneer at the men who live by trade as much as you will, but the merchants of Breuthe remember my name to this day.

"Well, well, what would you have?" said Cornput, angrily, at last. "You admit the man is guilty on the evidence; am I to let him go?"

Gaspar looked at me.

"I will be judged by the prince," said I. "And till then you may hold me in prison, if you will."

"I am contented," cried Cornput quickly, "I will submit the sentence to the prince."

"And the evidence," grunted Gaspar.

"The execution is then postponed," said one of the aldermen, in a tone of relief. Dutch aldermen are slow.

"The execution will not be—yet," quoth Cornput.

"There are 24 hours in the day," grunted Gaspar.

To be continued next Sunday.

There was a young woman named Mae;
Or, rather, she spelled it that wae,
But her pa she called "paw,"
And her ma she called "maw,"
And in other ways was such a jae!

—Indianapolis Press.

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; one pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BOVRIL

Should Be

IN EVERY......Household

You can MAKE A LUNCH OF IT

You can MAKE A SOUP WITH IT.

You can GIVE IT THE CHILDREN AT ANY TIME.

You can STRENGTHEN THE INVALID WITH IT

You can REVIVE YOURSELF WHEN TIRED WITH IT

You can MAKE A DELICIOUS DISH OF ANYTHING YOU HAVE IN THE HOUSE WITH ITS HELP

BECAUSE BOVRIL CONTAINS ALL THE NOURISHMENT AND THE FLAVOR OF THE FINEST LEAN BEEF IN THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE FORM OF CONCENTRATION.

Requisition

To His Worship the Mayor, City of Victoria:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned ratepayers and business men of the city of Victoria, respectfully request you to call a public mass meeting of the citizens of Victoria at the earliest possible date, to fully discuss the railway matters which at the present time are of paramount importance to the city of Victoria and to the province of British Columbia:

P. C. MacGregor, Thomas Catterall, Pither & Leiser, J. Piercey & Co., W. J. McKeon, Russ, Humber, F. R. Stewart & Co., Geo. E. Munro, John G. Moore, F. B. Gregory, Erskine, Wall & Co., Weiler Bros., M. W. Waitt & Co., (per H. Kent, manager), Beaumont Boggs, R. S. Day, A. W. Currie, W. A. Jameson, A. G Sargison, Geo E G Browne, F. W. Fawcett, D. Campbell, Geo. R. Jackson, (per J. E. Cowan), J. H. Baker, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, (per H. S. Henderson), D. Spencer, J. Sehl, The Hutcheson Company, Limited (per J. Hector, manager), S. Perry Mills, R. Lettice, Frank Higgins, Allen & Co., James Hastie, F. A. Small, C. Thomas, Thomas & Grant, Wm. Hewartson, O. B. Ormond, Cyrus H. Bowes, H. Munday, Fletcher Bros., A. Gregg & Son, W. H. Pennock, W. T. Williams, Watson & Hall, Fred Carne, Jr., J. A. Anderson & Co., Johns Bros., A. G. McCandless, Jas. Maynard, Jos. Renouf, Wm. Jackson, William Wilby, John Cochrane, T. G. Moody, F. G. Moody, A. Holmes, E. H. Hiscocks, W. B. Shakespeare, E Andernach, S. A. Stoddart, Wm Jensen, E. E. Davies, R. W. Nevin, Carl Kosche, C. W. Ruckhaber, Victoria City Directory, Gideon Hicks & Co., A. W. Knight, Thos. Plimley, H. Reid, & Co., G. H. Redman, W. Brown, Brown & Cooper, Geo H. Maynard, W. F. C. Pope, J. Barnsley & Co., M. Marks, E. Pearson, John I. Walsh, Geo. N. Gowen, R. Baker & Son, F. Adams, John G. Cox, P. McQuade & Son per L. G. McQuade), T. N. Hibben & Co., James Paterson, G. A. Richardson, Mowatt & Wallace, J. H. Warner & Co. Hall & Co., D. E. Campbell, Speed Bros., M. R. Smith & Co., A. A. Hedges, Ben Williams, W G. Stevenson, H S. Blanchard, J. Kingham, C. A. Lombard, Chas. E. Redfern, Challoner & Mitchell, Jos. Sommer, The Hinton Electric Company, Limited (per Jno. A. Hinton, managing director), C. Wegner, C. A. Steele, L. Goodacre, Thos. Shotbolt, E. H. Anderson, E. J. Salmon, Lindley & Foster, C R. King, H. Saunders, D. M. Riddler, H. E. Levy, A. W. More, T. Lubb, J. T. McDonald, A E Wade, W. McHugh, W. J. Hanna, W. P. Smith, John Meston, J. Sluggett & Son, J. Haynes, J. W. Sluggett, N. Paul, Geo. A. Gardiner, T. J. Jones, Noah Shakespeare, T. A. Cairns, Robert Porter & Sons, M. J. Thompson, Davies Bros., R. C. Davies, John Jardine, J. P. Burgess, Fell & Co., H. R. Johnson, J. P. Burgess, Fell & Co., H. R. McIntyre, D. P. Pickard, George Riley, George Noot, J. R. W. Noot, Bob Chadwick, W. H. Watson, H. Rudge, Hy. Rivers, A. N. Grant, Frank Higgins, Thos. W. Paterson, Thos. S. Fletcher, S. J. Pitts, M. Baker, Herbert Cuthbert, J. Savannah, Wm. Dee, H. Bornstein.

March 15, 1901.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the above requisition, I have the pleasure in calling a

Mass Meeting

Of the Citizens on

Tuesday Next, March 19

At 8 p. m., in the

VICTORIA THEATRE

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Mayor.

ELECTRICAL

CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete Installations Our Specialty.

Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

INSURANCE!

FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH, EMPLOYERS LIABILITY

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LD.

Commission Merchants Shipping, and General Insurance Agents.

26 Store Street. - - Victoria, B C.

THE

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO

PAID UP CAPITAL	$ 8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	2,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER	65,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE--60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The Bank has 68 Branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:

ATLIN, CRANBROOK, DAWSON, FERNIE, GREENWOOD, KAMLOOPS, NANAIMO, NELSON, N. WESTMINSTER, ROSSLAND, SANDON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WHITE HORSE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. SEATTLE. PORTLAND. SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department. Gold Dust Purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE.

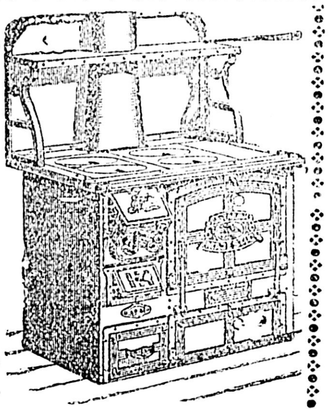
Importers and Dealers

Majestic Ranges

Stoves of all kinds.
Crockery and Glassware.
Tinware and Graniteware.
General Hardware and Tools.
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.

CHEAPSIDE.

127 GOVERNMENT ST. TEL. A. 360.



A Question Of Dollars

We solve it for you and save you the dollars See our Jardinieres, 40c, 50c, and 60c, good values.

Hastie's Fair

77 Government Street

TRY

STEELE'S SALOON,

BASTION SQUARE,

FOR

Bass' Pure Ale on Draught. Clam Chowder

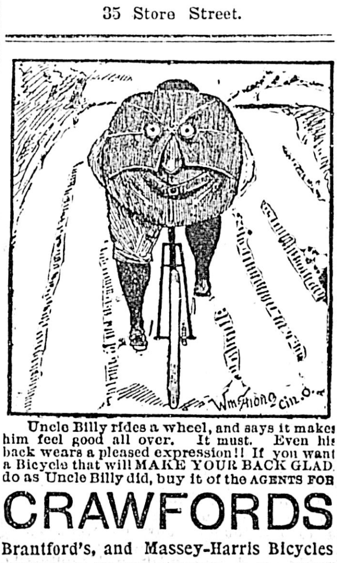
Breakfast and lunch rooms open from 7 to 7. Fresh eggs daily from ranch.

Spring Goods!

The very latest creations in Suitings just received. Made to order and fit guaranteed, from $12 to $25.

WO SANG, TAILORS

35 Store Street.


Wm Hong Cin. O.

Uncle Billy rides a wheel, and says it makes him feel good all over. It must. Even his back wears a pleased expression!! If you want a Bicycle that will MAKE YOUR BACK GLAD do as Uncle Billy did, buy it of the AGENTS FOR

CRAWFORDS

Brantford's, and Massey-Harris Bicycles
CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT, 42 Broad St.
THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.

MR. STODDART, JEWELLER

Is leaving this season for Dawson, N.W.T. Any article in store will be sold at cost.

Waltham and Elgin Watches from $6.00.
14k Gold Diamond Rings warranted genuine, from $6.00.
New England Stem Wind Watches, $2.00.
Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, $1.00.
Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains, warranted 20 years, from $5.00.
Gents' Solid Gold Vest Chains from $12.50
Ladies' Solid Silver Watches from $3.50.
Ladies' Solid Silver Waltham Watch Co. Watches, from $8.50.
Eight-Day Striking Clocks, from $3.00.
And about $10,000 worth of other articles usually kept in a first class Jewelry establishment at lower prices than ever sold before in British Columbia.

17-jeweled P. S. Bartlett Watches, Waltham high grade, $10.00.
17-jeweled Appleton Tracy & Co., new model, full ruby jeweled, $20.00.
Crescent Street, new model, 21 ruby jewels, $25.00.

About ¾k. Diamond Rings, without flaws, perfect white, $32.50.
14k. Solid Gold Gents' Waltham Watches, hunting and closed cases, $40.00.
18k. Solid Gold Waltham Watch, British Hall stamped case, $35.00.

Don't Forget the Address. 63 Yates St. South Side, two doors from Broad Street.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE.

During Mr. Stoddard's absence business will be carried on as usual.

CHARLIE BO & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

27 STORE STREET.

Ladies & Gents Garments

MADE TO ORDER.

All New Goods and Latest Styles in Patterns. Prices the lowest in the city. Branch store, 162 Government St. A trial solicited.

THOS. HOOPER
ARCHITECT
ROOM 23 FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK

NOTICE.

The rumor to the effect that the Victoria city Directory will not be published is false.

The Directory will be issued on or about March 15th next, and will be the most complete directory of the City of Victoria and suburbs ever published.

The price will be only $1.50 and the general public is asked to reserve their orders and encourage an entirely city concern.

P. C. MACGREGOR,
O. B. ORMOND,
Directors.
N. K. LUXTON, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30, 1901.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who used to say to the otehr boys who were not behaving: If you don't look out you will be taken up.—Atchison Globe.

INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.

MANURIAL ACTION OF LIME.

Authorities agree that lime is necessary to the plant, and if it be wholly lacking in soils, even though an abundance of all the other essential elements is present, it cannot develop normally. Just as a chain is useless with a missing link so the plant cannot grow if one of the essential elements of plant food is missing—Lime has been found to be especially deficient in soils derived from granite, this is also often true of soils derived from mica-schist and sandstone.

Fortunately many soils are well provided with lime by nature, and it is seldom or never necessary for those who cultivate them to resort to liming.

It would be just as irrational to apply lime where it is not needed as to omit it where required, hence arises the necessity of ascertaining the needs of particular soils in this respect. The fact that beets of all kinds make a ready response to liming on soils that are deficient in lime, may be utilized as the basis for a practical and reliable method of testing the lime requirements of the soil.

For this purpose lay out two plats of land, each about 12 by 30 feet, manure each of the plats with like amounts of fertilizer, and apply lime to one of the plats at the rate of from 1 to 2½ tons per acre, (40 pounds per plat would be approximately 2½ tons per acre.) A comparison of the growth and yield on the two plats will furnish a safe means of judging whether the soil will respond profitably to applications of lime. Lime is said to take the place of potash in certain chemical compounds which exist in soils, thus liberating the potash and placing it at the disposal of plants. When soluble phosphates are applied to soils deficient in lime and magnesia, the phosphoric acid combines with the iron and alumina of the soil to form compounds which are not readily utilized by plants. If, however, the soil is fairly well supplied with lime and magnesia this transformation is retarded so that the plant is enabled to utilize much of the phosphoric acid before it becomes unassimilable. If a soil containing a certain inert phosphate of iron is heavily limed, it is believed that this phosphate will be changed into a form which the plant can utilize. Lime may, therefore, not only help maintain fresh applications of phosphate acid for a long time in assimilable condition, but it may, if applied in sufficient quantity, help to unlock stores of phosphoric acid which plants would otherwise be unable to use When the remains of plants undergo decomposition in soils deficient in carbonates of lime and magnesia, acid or sour humus is liable to be produced, which is particularly noxious to most agricultural plants, and such conditions are liable to occur, even in upland, and naturally well drained soils. Liming is in all such cases an effectual and probably the most effectual remedy.

Physical effects of liming. Many clay soils when wet are not porus enough to allow water to pass through them with sufficient rapidity, in consequence of which they become water logged, and the air which is necessary for the healthy development of plant roots within the soil is excluded.

In times of drought, also, such soils cake readily, thus becoming more difficult to till and less adapted physically to the growth of the plants. Liming is an effective preventive or remedy for all of these unfavorable conditions. Upon certain loaming soils containing considerable clay, liming often renders the surface more friable and less liable to form a crust upon drying. Soils which are composed of silicious sand are frequently benefited by being rendered more compact by liming. Effect of lime on the action of microscopic organisms in the soil. Many important changes are produced in the soil by organisms so small that they can only be observed by the aid of the most powerful microscopes. Some of the changes in which lime plays an important part are the following:

1. The change of ammonia and of nitrogen in organic matter, such as blood, meat, fish, tankage, plants, etc., into nitrates, the form in which it is chiefly assimilated by most cultivated plants. This is known as the process of denitrification and is promoted by the presence of lime in soils.

2. The decomposition of organic matter in muck and other soils. In this process the production of carbonic gas is much accelerated by the use of lime. This carbonic acid in turn so acts upon the inert plant food of the soil as to render it more quickly available to plants. The indirect result, therefore, is to help the plant to draw more potash, phosphoric acid, etc., from the soil than would otherwise be possible.

3. The utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by certain of the leguminous plants, notably the clovers, particularly upon sour soils, is facilitated by the application of lime.—From Bulletin on the Liming of Soils, U.S. Department Agriculture.

DAIRY CALVES.

J. Lawson Smith.

To raise dairy calves successfully there are a number of important points beside feed to be considered.

A good calf may be fed lots of good milk and other food, yet if kept in filthy quarters and fed at irregular intervals it will not do as well as on less food given at regular times and in a clean, dry place. In short I think that cleanliness and regularity of food have nearly as much to do with the successful raising of calves as feed.

We often hear men say, "I can't get my young calves to do well." When you see the feed pails you wonder that the calves are alive at all. Often the pails are not washed for days and as far a scalding they do not seem to know what that term means. It is absolutely no use to try to raise a calf by feeding it milk to make it grow and then allowing enough poison to be mixed with the feed to nearly kill any young animal. Always wash and scald out your pails at least once a day. You will find it takes less time than to bother with a sick calf.

AVOID CAUSES FOR SCOURS.

Another point to be watched is dampness. Calves kept in cold, wet stalls and fed from dirty pails are very likely to contract scours, which if not stopped soon will kill a young calf in short order I have recently found that scours can be successfully treated as follows: First give a dose of castor oil to clear the stomach and follow it up by one teaspoonful of listerine in as much warm water three times a day as long as required. I think the antiseptic powder of the listerine destroys the microbes which causes the scours, but I know that listerine is the best remedy for the disease that I have ever tried. Eggs and similar remedies seem to work all right for a while but the same trouble is likely to break out again as some of the germs are left undestroyed in the stomach and intestines.

THE FEED.

My way of treating a calf is to take it from its mother as soon as it is dry and place it in a warm box stall with plenty of dry bedding. As soon as the cow is milked I give the calf about two quarts of milk or as much as it will drink. Sometimes I vary my method by letting the calf suck before taking it away from its mother. After that I feed it regularly night and morning with fresh milk. It is really better to feed three times a day but the way my other work is arranged I find it impossible to feed oftener than twice. This system of feeding I continue for two weeks and then if the calf is doing well I begin to mix a little milk with the fresh milk until at the end of six weeks I am feeding all skim milk. During this period I replace the whole milk by gradually increasing amounts of gruel until the final ration is skim milk and gruel. This gruel I have found to be one of the very best things for young calves that I ever tried. I make it by cooking together two parts of corn meal, one part of ground wheat and one part of oil cake. I have found also that the skim milk may be replaced by butter milk.

I keep this skim milk and gruel going until the calf is six or seven months old. When the calf is a month or six weeks old it will eat a little solid food and there is nothing better for it than a little green oat hay. Swing a bundle from the side of the stall where the calf con reach it and it will soon get to picking the heads off. When it gets to eating hay food, feed a little oats rolled wheat or barley, a few roots cut fine, or anything that will make it grow without fattening it.

AFTER TREATMENT.

A small yard for them to run in is a very good thing but do not turn them in with the large cattle as the calves are sure to be abused. Always have fresh water for them just as often as they want it.

Don't turn the calf ou to hustle for itself as soon as it is weaned but watch and see that it keeps on growing as it should. Grass and roots make the best food, but don't forget to give them a little grain if they are not doing well You will get the grain and care back with good interest when the calf grows to a dairy cow.

I make it a practice to breed so that most of the heifers shall have their first calf in the fall. By so doing I am forced to breed some cows when they are older than some breeders consider best, but I find if they are not fattened, the heifer with first calf, about 30 months old makes the best cow.

Those bred so early as to have calves at 22 or 24 months rarely make good cows until about the third calf so that the time apparently gained is lost. Those bred early do not make as strong or as large cows as those bred later.

PEAS AND OAT HAY.

Peas and oat hay is now considered one of the best dairy feeds which can be raised in Western Washington by leading dairymen who have given different feeds a thorough test.

H. L. Blanchard says it is by far the best and most economical feed he can raise. His method is to sow about two bushels peas per acre in April, plow under about four inches, after a week or ten days sow nearly the same quantihave grown to a stage sufficiently far ty, of oats, then harrow. When the peas advanced to cook nicely the crop is mowed and after about three days curing (with suitable weather) it is ready for the mow. From four to five tons per acre is an ordinary yield and two tons is considered sufficient for each cow during the feeding season.

BALANCED RATION.

After considerable experimenting Mr. Blanchard has found the following a well balanced ration:

Pea and Oat hay, 15 pounds.
Clover Timothy (mixed) 10 pounds.
Shorts or bran, 4 pounds.
Mangels (or beets) 20 pounds.

The estimated cost of producing these feeds (above quantity) is 6.7. During the past month the yield per cow is 1¼ pounds butter. The cost therefore for food per pound butter is 5.2. This example is from a practical dairy and it can easily be seen that the dairymen who own the 300-pound cows can make dairying a profitable business in Western Washington. There should be more attention given to the growing of peas and oat hay as the western slope soils and climate are well adapted to its growth. As compared with clover Mr. Blanchard considers it far superior and larger crops are usually produced per acre.—Northwest Dairyman.

HORTICULTURE

PRUNING ROSES.

In pruning roses the chief things to remember are:

1. That the strong growers should not be so severely pruned as the weaker ones. If strong growers are cut back close, they will send forth other strong shoots, full of leaf, but lacking in flower. The main branches of these, therefore, should be only slightly cut back, but some of the other branches that may crowd the centre or have taken awkward turns should be cut away altogether, thus giving more strength to those left behind.

2. Weaker plants being less able to support a large number of shoots than the strong growing varieties, should have every branch cut back to within two to four buds of the base—always taking care that the bud nearest the cut is fronting outwards, as the direction of the bud of course indicates the direction in which the new shoot will naturally develop. Varieties which flower freely require more pruning than those which flower poorly. Climbing roses require practically no pruning except to take out a branch here and there if two crowded. Tea roses in the open require only a little thinning out and shortening of the shoots. In the event of too many shoots appearing after pruning, the least desirable may be pinched or rubbed out with the finger and thumb. This is called dis-budding, and where exceptionally fine flowers are wanted, the practice may also be applied to the flower buds—pinching off all except the one required on each branch.

To secure symmetrical plants and to promote the formation of bloom buds then, the following general rule must be observed: Plants of delicate habit and weak growth require severe pruning, those that are vigorous should have the shoots only moderately shortened, but the branches well thinned out.—Ornamental Gardening.

As often practised, pruning has the effect of rendering trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. This refers to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub, and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care, to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense and to remove dead wood.

Sometimes it may be necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size. Shearing may be practised on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs. In pruning shrubs, while symmetry and regularity of form are to be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these, as far as possible. Weigelas, Dentzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs are best pruned in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, this promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following spring. Spireas, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles, may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should only be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The Hydrangea Panticulata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.—Ornamental Gardening

---

NEWSPAPER ENGLISH.

Prof. Lounsbury Says It Is Generally Better Than That of Its Critics.

Prof. Thos. R. Lounsbury, professor of English in Yale University, in his lecture on "Is English Becoming Corrupt?" said this to a Yale audience in the Sheffield Scientific School.

"The literary man of to-day has the corrupted form of speech, and the pure language is left to the uneducated. The agency which during the last hundred years has been the favorite one to accuse of corrupting the speech is the newspaper. Its influence upon the tongue has been described as pestilential. We are constantly treated with specimens of what is called its English. One might fairly infer from the way in which it is usually spoken of that with the steadily increasing circulation of this sort of periodical alone there was no hope for the language whatever.

"It is hard to see why the newspaper should be selected as the special agent that is bringing about the general ruin that is always impending. Why should its influence be calamitous? Are there no other producers of bad English than those who write for it? Of course there are newspapers and newspapers. Some of them deserve all the denunciation which has been impartially laid by the censurers upon the whole body. Doubtless, too, there is a good deal of bad thinking and bad writing to be found in the columns of the best of them.

"Nor need it be denied that newspaper writing is subject to conditions which tend to impair excellence. What is produced is produced to meet the want of the moment. Little or no time can be allowed for examination or revision. As therefore it is a kind of work that is almost inevitably done under stress, it is sure, from the nature of things, to be specially liable to faults that spring from haste and carelessness.

"On the other hand there are counterbalancing advantages in its favor. The writers connected with the more important journals are usually a picked body of men. They are invariably under an influence which tends to promote perspicuity and energy of expression. As a class they are strongly partisan. Accordingly, they are almost always in a state of wrath against something or somebody and consequently they write in earnest. In education and ability newspaper men are as a class superior to those who set out to be their critics and censors."

The way to take whiskey is not to drink it, but put it in your boots.

The effect of whiskey on the feet is wonderful. It keeps the wet off, and makes foot, sock, and shoe, perfectly pliable, and prevents sores and chilblains.

Professor Rankine walks forty miles every Sunday on this treatment. His work at Edinburgh entails a good deal of confinement, and exercise is necessary to counteract the effect. His long walk, he says, leaves him quite fresh and fit for anything.—London Express.

Spuds.—I hear that Perkasie is already tired of his engagement to Miss Askin.

Sprokets.—It is true. He has been trying to back pedal for quite a while.—Detroit Free Press.

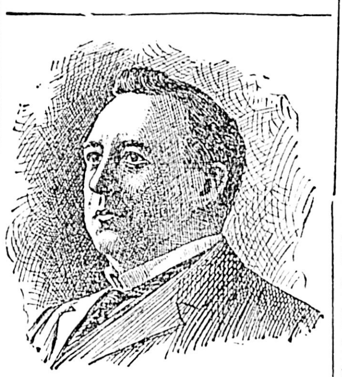
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

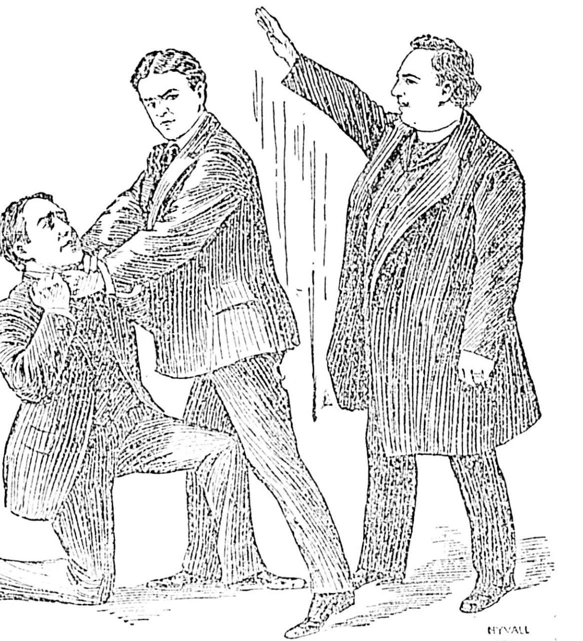
THEATRICAL

March 18—Dan Sully in "A Parish Priest."
March20—Al. G. Fields Minstrels.
March 25—"The Village Parson."
March 28—Modjeska.
April 1, 2 and 3—James Neill.
April 5—Mme. Albani.
April 8—Neil Burgess in "A County Fair."
May 1—Blanche Walsh.
May 3—"The Evil Eye."

Manager Jamieson has added "Hermann the Great," Howard Gouldin "Rupert of Hentzau," "The Devil's Auction," "Humanity," and "Way Down East" to his bookings for next season.



"The Parish Priest" the play in which Dan Sully is to appear to-morrow night at the Victoria theatre, is not as might be imagined, a religious story, for Father Whalen (Dan Sully) is the man rather than the priest. The play tells no complicated story. The curtain rises on the lawn at Dr. Cassidy's home, the doctor having that day turned his practice over to Edward Welsh, a graduate student who he hoped would marry his daughter Agnes then engaged to marry a young attorney, Frank Dougher. Welsh is unknown to Dr. Cassidy, engaged to Nellie Durkin, niece of Father Whalen, who had been a father to her as well as Welsh, the latter having been left an orphan. With mercenary motives he eagerly accepts Dr. Cassidy's daughter when in a moment of anger she quarrels with her betrothed. It had been understood by all that Welsh and Nellie Durkin were to be married and Father Whalen was building castles in the air for the couple, when they were married" when he heard the news that Welsh had become engaged to the doctor's daughter and thrown Nellie over. Jim, a brother of Dr. Welsh, a miner, had also been in love with Nellie, but seeing the preference for his brother, he told no one of his love. Father Whalen's efforts to keep the truth from him and Nellie intensify the interest. Thus matters stand when Katherine Corrigan, a wealthy Irish girl, who is touring America, arrives in the village, and not knowing of the tangled up engagement she tells Jim Welsh, the doctor's brother, and he rushes off to his brother and attempts, when the latter confesses the truth, to drag him to Nannie. Father Whalen prevents an encounter; Nellie learns the truth, and with Jim determines to leave the grounds and not wait for the dinner in honor of Dr. Welsh. Father Whalen induces them to stay. Act three occurs one hour later in the homes of the priest. Through the door floates the voices of the choir and the music of the organ. Father Whalen devotes himself to the task of righting things; and by arts that are diplomatic in character restores all to reason and "Love triumphs."



"STOP JIM!"

* * *

When Al. G. Field's Greater Minstrels pay their first visit on Wednesday night, one part of the programme which will attract attention is the act of the tribe of Mamelukes. The very word Mameluke takes one back to ancient Egypt and the days when the Mamelukes were lords of the land and made the unhappy Egyptians fully realize that fact. History tells that the Mamelukes (Arabic, Mamelik, = slave) were brought into Egypt in the thirteenth century. They were captives who had been purchased from the Mongols, but, about the middle of the century they had become so numerous and strong that they deposed the reigning sultan and elevated their commander to the throne. A line of sultans known as the Bahri or Turkish dynasty now followed, all of whom were raised to power by the Mamelukes and many of whom were deposed and slain. A new band of Mamelukes however had been created by these sovereigns composed of Circassians and Georgians who were called Borgis, suggestive of a tower or castle, from the fact that they were employed on fortifications in Egypt. This band gained the ascendancy in 1382 and made their commander, Barkoki, sultan. They continued in power until 1517 when they were subdued by the Turks. The Turkish sultan however placed the twenty-four provinces into which he divided Egypt, under Mameluke governors or beys, who served to keep the Turkish Viceroy in Check. The beys also had the privilege of electing the governor of Cairo, an official of great power. This was their condition when Napoleon invaded Egypt in the latter end of the eighteenth century. He inflicted frightful slaughter upon the proud race, but, driven himself by the English, the Mamelukes regained in some degree, their lost power and a civil war broke out with the Turks. They were no match however, for their wily and unprincipled enemy. Treacherous massacres took the place of open warfare by the Turks, and the last spark of the power of the Mamelukes as rulers, flickered and went out March 1, 1811, when Mehemet Ali beguiled 470 chiefs into the citadel of Cairo and then closed the gates and ordered his soldiers to open fire. Only one escaped, a bey, who leaped his horse from the lofty ramparts and alighted uninjured, though the animal was killed by the fall. Since then the Mamelukes have continued to reside in Egypt, Morocco and Turkey. The Tribe which Mr. Field has secured comes direct from Morocco via Constantinople and is the finest genuine tribe of Mamelukes ever seen in America. Their feats are those of the acrobat, balancer and vaulter. They will introduce their performances in the scenic spectacle entitled "The Fete at Mecca."

* * *

C. H. Keeshin, the advance man of "The Village Parson" one of W. E. Nankeville's plays, was the pioneer of the pioneer theatrical organizations that came to the Pacific Coast. In 1870 Mr. Keeshin came West ahead of the Duprez & Benedict minstrels. This was the greatest and most famous aggregation of burnt-cork comedians in those days when minstrels were the rage. It was this company that introduced the fashion of having more than two end men. The transcontinental railroad had just been completed and Duprez & Benedict were the first theatrical company of any kind to make the trip West. The fares were exorbitant, over $100 in gold being the fare from Omaha to San Francisco alone. Each passenger was only entitled to 40 pounds of baggage. On arriving at the Bay City the California theater was rented for two weeks by the minstrels, and they paid $10,000 rental. John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett owned the theater. The stock company was laid off for two weeks on salary. The minstrels made an immense hit, and during their short stay the manager counted $26,218. A few neighboring towns were played and then the minstrels started on the return trip.

* * *

Madame Modjeska is to appear at the Victoria theatre on Thursday, the 28, with her company in either "Mary Stuart" or "Macbeth," and theatre-goers will be called upon to choose which of the two plays is to be given, in the manner adopted to select Mrs. Fiske's play—that is—of inscribing their names on lists which have been opened under either head at the Victoria Book and Stationary Store. Madame Modjeska has been appearing in the United States in "King John" which great tragedy theatrical managers have seen fit to pass over in England and America for some 25 years.

* * *

The ever-popular Neill Company have selected the following repertoire for presentation in their engagement here at the Victoria on April 1, 2 & 3:—"Ellen Gwyn," "A Social Highwayman," "Under Two Flags" and "The Lottery of Love."

* * *

"The Country Fair," which with Neil Burgess himself as Abigail Prue, will soon be presented in this city, is a pastoral sketch, with a chorus of corn huskers, a farm scene, horse race, love scenes, etc.

* * *

Madame Albani is to appear at the Victoria theatre on April 5, when, assisted by some talented singers and artists she is to give a ballad concert.

* * *

Blanche Walsh will play "More Than Queen" a historical drama in a prologue and five acts, an adaptation from the French of Emile Bergerat, by Chas. Frederic Mirdlinger and Chas. Henry Meltzer, when she comes to the Victoria theatre on April 12 and 13.

In days long agone the fond lover would
  vow
Eternal affection, and sing
The praise of his love 'neath her window
  —but now
We've grown out of that sort of thing.
The old-fashioned pledge by the bright
  stars above
Is rather played out and effete;
We live in more practical times, dearest
  love—
Let's go and have something to eat!
—March Smart Set.

VICTORIA THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20
Sixteenth Annual Tour
THE AL. G. FIELD
GREATER MINSTRELS
Oldest! Biggest! Best!
50 PEOPLE 50
An entire train of palace cars. The most expensive organization of the kind in existence.
12 A Tribe of Mamelukes 12
The Old World's Greatest Acrobats, presenting the Oriental Spectacle
"The Fete at Mecca"
AL. G. FIELD.
ARTHUR RIGBY,
TOMMY DONNELLEY,
DOC QUIGLEY.
Pascatel, The Nondescript
The Man With a Hundred Forms.
A Night in Paris During the Exposition
Blackford Bros.
The Musical Kings.
Keys and McDonald
The Grotesque Athletes.
Watch for the Big Street Pageant.
Prices $1.00 75c, 50c, and 25c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Store.

Popularity is the proof of merit
No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as
PAY ROLL
Finest Chew ever put on the market.
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PLUG Sold Everywhere
10c. Cuts
Even the tags are valuable—Save them and write for Illustrated Premium Lists.
The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Branch Office Winnipeg, Man.,

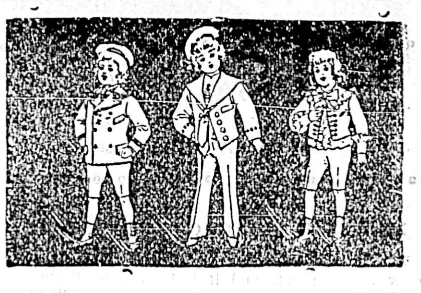
Here They Are
The best lot of Slippers you ever saw for the money.
See
Window
Shoe Store Opp. City Hall
Jas. Maynard

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
Limited Liability.
Headquarters for the following lines.
Iron and Steel
Mechanics' Tools
Builders' Hardware
Iron Pipe and Fittings
Lanterns and Driving Lamps
Wagons, Buggies and Carts
Loggers' and Mining Supplies
Farm Implements and Machinery
Victoria Vancouver Kamloops

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
Special Train Service
For Fishermen
To Shawnigan Lake
Saturday, March 16th
Trains leave Victoria 9:00 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. Excursion tickets on sale, good to return Sunday, March 17th, $1.40.
Sunday, March 17, Trains Leave at 7,00 and 9 a. m.
Return Fare on Sunday, One Dollar.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

DID YOU EVER USE
NOVO
Well, you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Linoleums, and Paint Work perfectly.
WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO., SIMON LEISER & CO.
PRICE PER TWO GALLON BLOCK—$1.25
SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:
J. SEHL.
P. McQUADE & SON.
S. SHORE.
WATSON & HALL.
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
FELL & CO., LTD.
MOWAT & WALLACE.
HARDRESS CLARKE.
FRED. CARNE.
D. H. ROSS & CO.
JOHNS BROS.
SPEED BROS.
DEAVILLE, SONS & CO.
L. DICKINSON.
SCHROEDER BROS.
JAMESON & CO.

Read • The • Colonist



FIFTY CASES, NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED

SEE THE "20th. CENTURY BRAND" CLOTHING

PERFECT FITTING. EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

B. Williams & Co., = = = = = = **68 and 70 Yates Street.**

DOMINION CENSUS.

The instructions to census enumerators, include the following with respect to population and nationality: Every person whose habitual home or place of abode is in an enumerator's district in any part of the Dominion is to be entered on the schedule by name, irrespective of age, sex or condition—the head of the family or household to be taken first and the other members in regular order. The dwelling house and the family or household will be numbered in the order of visitation, and as in the same house there may be one or more families or households, the numbering under the two heads of the schedule will not necessarily correspond. As defined in the census act, the term "house" includes ships, vessels, dwellings or places of abode of any kind. Any structure which provides shelter for a human being is a house, and if it has only one entrance it counts only as one dwelling house, no matter how many families it may shelter, but if there are two front or principal doors leading into separate parts, the structure will be counted as two houses.

The population is grouped for census purposes under the heads of families, house holds, and institutions. In the restricted sense of the term, a family consists of parents, sons and daughters united in a living and housekeeping community, but in the larger sense it may include other relatives and servants. A household may include all persons in a housekeeping community, whether related by ties of blood or not, but usually with one of their number occupying the position of head. But single persons living alone, who have a special dwelling and carry on their own housekeeping, are also to be regarded as households. Other persons living alone, as persons who rent rooms and only sleep in the house, will be included in the list of those households which carry on housekeeping for them, although they may take their meals elsewhere. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, asylums, poorhouses, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, barracks, etc., whose inmates, if they have no home or domicile elsewhere outside of the institution are to be entered under the name of the institution. The attendants cooks, etc., of an institution are not to be counted with the guests or inmates, but with the household or the head of the institution, or with their own or other household of which they form a part. The heads of families, households and institutions are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family or household or institution, as called for in the schedules. In making the entries of the names of all persons in a family or household there will be no doubt as regards a very large majority of the population. Their homes are fixed and known. But in every case where members of a family or household are temporarily absent from their home or usual place of abode, their names and records should be dealt with so as to conform with the general conception of a de jure system of enumeration.

The Christian name and surname of each person should be entered in this column in full, but if the person have a middle name it will only be necessary to write the initial of it. In describing the country or place of birth it will suffice, in the case of a person born out of Canada, to give the name of the country, as France, England, Germany or the United States, without giving the names of the smaller subdivisions. If born in Canada, the name of the province or territory should be given, as it will serve to indicate the tendency towards migration. In all cases too it is important to know whether the person is countryborn or town-born, which will be denoed by the aditin f hettoaooybog okhde denoted by the adition of the letter "R" for rural or the letter "U" for urban, as the case may be. In designating the races only pure whites will be classed as whites. The children of marriages between whites and any of the other races will be classed as red, black or yellow, as the case may be, irrespective of the degree of colour. If the person is foreign-born, the year of immigration to Canada will be entered, and if born in some other country than the United States or any of its dependencies, the year in which the person has been naturalized and has acquired rights of citizenship should be recorded. If the person has applied for papers, but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing in the column the letters "P.A." Among whites the racial or tribal origin is traced through the father as English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, etc. Care must be taken, however, not to apply the terms "American" or "Canadian" in a racial sense, as there are no races of men so called. "Japanese" "Chinese" and "negro" are proper racial terms; but in the case of Indians, the names of their tribes should be given, as "Chippewa," "Cree," etc. Persons of mixed white and red blood commonly known as "Breeds," will be described by addition of the initial letters "F. B." for French breed "E. B." for English breed, "S. B.," for Scotch breed, and "I. B." for Irish breed. For example; "Cree F. B." denotes that the person is really a mixture of Cree and French, and "Chippewa S. B." denotes that the person is Chippewa and Scotch. Other mixtures of Indians besides the four above specified are rare, and may be described by the letters "O.B" for other breed. If several races are combined with the red, such as English and Scotch, Irish and French, or any others, they should also be described by the initials "O.B." A person whose father is English, but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French or any other race, will be ranked as English, and so with others, the line of descent being traced through the father in the white races.

Nationality is a term of more or less conventional meaning. But as it applies by right of established usage to the citizens of Canada—the expression new nationality was in this sense introduced in the speech which the Governor-General opened the first Canadian parliament—it is proper to use "Canadian" in column 15 as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country, and who has acquired the rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States or France or Germany or other foreign country but whose home is in Canada, and who is a naturalized citizen should be entered as a Canadian; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies, whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classified by nationality according to the country to which he professes to owe allegiance. The religion of each person will be entered according as he or she professes, specifying the church or denomination to which the person belongs or adheres or which he or she favors. If the sons or daughters belong or adhere to or favor another church or denomination than that of their parents or either of them, the proper entry should be made; but except in such cases they should be classified with their parents. The classification of the people by their religious faith must not ignore any church or denominational form of belief, saving in the case of a church or denomination whose identity has been lost by union or otherwise. There is no state church in Canada, and if a person is not a member of or does not adhere to or favor any one church or denomination he must be classed with one or another. If he is an agnostic or a nonbeliever or a pagan or a reincarnationist, or whatever his relationship to religion may be, he should be so classed.

In view of the fact that some hesitation may be displayed in answering the questions of census enumerators touching confidential matters, the following instruction will be found interesting: Every officer or other person employed in any capacity on census work is required to keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered by the enumerators and entered on the schedules or forms. An enumerator is not permitted to show his schedules to any other person nor to make a copy of them, nor to answer any question respecting their contents, directly or indirectly; and the obligation of secrecy is imposed upon commissioners and other officers or employees outside service, as well as upon every officer, clerk or other employee of the census office at Ottawa. The facts and statistics of the census may not be used except for statistical compilations, and positive assurance should be given on this point if a fear is entertained by any person that they may be used for taxation or any other object. No result of the enumeration may be given to the public in advance of the printed bulletins or reports, except by the head officer of the census, acting under the authority and direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

The schedule which is to record agricultural values is regarded as one of the most important of the eleven schedules in the present census. In regard to it the instructions say: "It is the first attempt made in this country in the direction of establishing the true financial condition as well as the real commercial wealth of the farming community. In previous census we have been satisfied with obtaining quantities respecting farms and their products, but as these quantities alone were found to be of little value, economically speaking, it was thought desirable in the interest of that class of our population most directly concerned, to introduce the schedule of values the success of which now rests with the farmers themselves. For the first time in the history of our censuses we are trying to do for the farming industry what has been done several times for the manufacturing industry. A great deal of the success depends also upon the manner in which enumerators acquit themselves of their responsible duties. Should any one hesitate to give the answers the enumerator will strongly insist upon the fact that the information desired is in no wise connected with any system of taxation as some might think, and that as in the case of the manufacturing industries, it will be treated confidentially, as required by the census act.

The following are commissioners for the census districts of British Columbia:

Burrard—R. L. Drury, chief census officer; Frank Burnett and Harry Cowan, Vancouver; assistant commissioners, Rev. D. Jennings, Port Essington; J. W. McFarlane, Atlin. John Garvin, Vancouver.

New Westminster.—W. W. Forrester, Vancouver; Charles Harding and J. P. Planta, Nanaimo.

City of Victoria.—Wm. Dalby.

Yale and Cariboo.—Thomas Parker, Rossland, and C. B. Leroy, Vernon.

Slocan Riding.—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Docksteader, Sandon.

Nelson Riding.—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Buckworth, Ymir.

Rossland Riding.— Assistant commissioner, Peter McCallum, Grand Forks.

Southeast Kootenay.—Assistant commissioner J. C. Green, Golden.

Yale and Cariboo.—Chris. B. Lefroy, Vernon.

West Riding, Lillooet.—Assistant commissioner, A. E. Gibbs, Lillooet.

Cariboo.—Assistant commissioner A. Barlow, Quesnelle.

East Riding Lillooet.—Wm. Abel, 111-Mile Post.

Revelstoke — Assistant commissioner, Alex. McRae, Revelstoke.

East Riding Yale.—Assistant commissioner A. Leishman, Peachland.

West Riding Yale.—Assistant commissioner Wm. Teague, Yale.

North Riding Yale.—Assistant commissioner John H. Morrison, Kamloops.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to specu late, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if i what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

THE "NO POPERY" OATH.

From The Guardian.

The oath which the English sovereign has to take before the sacring at the time of the coronation goes back to pre-Norman days, and forms a most important part of the solemn ceremonial. The earliest instance of this compact between the monarch and his people, of which the actual phraseology is known, occurs in the days of St. Dunstan, when he administered a three-fold oath, in 978, to Ethelred, at his coronation at Kingston. The king pronounced this oath from a written copy, which he afterwards deposited on the altar. The oath of Henry I was identical with that of Ethelred, for the Normans adhered rigidly in such matters to the customs of the nation they had conquered. The oath became somewhat elaborated and changed in phraseology in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was still further elaborated at the coronation of James 1.

The present coronation oath, following in many respects the ancient phraseology and the original basis, dates from the accession of William and Mary. "An Act for Establishing the Coronation Oath" (1 Will. and Mary, c. 6) was speedily passed in their first parliament. The oath taken by George IV had to be slightly altered so as to meet the requirements of the Act of Union with Ireland. In that form the oath was taken by William IV and Victoria. In the case of Edward VII, the phraseology will have to be again slightly changed, owing to the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland.

The following is an accurate copy of the oath taken by Victoria on June 28, 1838, as recorded on the Coronation Roll in the Public Record Office:—

"Archbishop.—Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

" Queen.—I am willing.

"Archbishop.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament, agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

"Queen.—I solemnly promise so to do.

"Archbishop.—Will you to your power, cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

"Queen.—I will.

"Archbishop.—Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true gospel and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and the churches there committed to their care all such rights and privileges as by law do and shall appertain to them, or any of them?

"Queen.—All this I promise to do. The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God."

The rubrics of the "Form and Order of Her Majesty's coronation" direct the Queen to kneel before the altar for these last words, and to say them "with her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, which was before carried in the procession." Then the Queen kissed the Book and signed the oath.

A Roman Catholic comment of last week, from an influential source, remarks that this oath "shows its preference for the 'low' rather than the 'high' in Anglicanism." But what churchman can legitimately object to this phraseology? The Protestantism of this oath is not, as was remarked more than a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Fuller Russell, and negative miscellany of opinions antagonistic to the catholic truths of the church, but it is that "true Protestant religion established by law," respecting which Archbishop Laud, on the scaffold, solemnly declared that he had never endeavored in any way to overthrow, but most loyally accepted.

If any controversial "Protestant" is inclined to try and make capital, in an unhappy party spirit, out of the terms of the oath just cited, it would be well for him to remember that a little later on in the Coronation office, when the Investiture per annulum is reached, the archbishop, when placing the ring on the fourth finger, says to the monarch—"Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic faith."

How is it then, that there have already arisen in some quarters warm protests against the shocking things which Edward VII is expected to have to say as a part of the coronation oath? The same Roman Catholic authority from which we have just quoted states that—

"The form of the coronation oath . . . goes out of its way to make the sovereign not merely the abjurer of this or that 'high' tenet, but the open insulter of the faith of his Catholic subjects, whose sacred beliefs are branded as idolatory and superstition."

The words are then quoted of the "declaration" of the act of 30 Charles II, c. 1., against transubstantiation, affirming inter alia that—

"The invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstituous and idolatrous."

We are thankful, indeed, to know that this declaration does not, and never has, formed any part of the solemn and historic coronation service of our English sovereigns. It is a careless blunder, into which several of our contemporaries of the secular press have recently fallen, to assert the contrary. The facts are these. The declaration formed part of the act of 1677, which the necessities of the times seemed then to justify, for "the more effectual preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." It had to be subscribed and audibly repeated by every member of each house before he could take his seat. The experiences the country went through under James II provoked further aggressive action, and in 1869 (1 Will. and Mary, sess. ii c. 2,) it was enacted, in order to debar Papists from the crown, that:—

"Every king or queen of the realm, who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeed in the Imperial crown of this kingdom, shall on the first day of the meeting of the first parliament, next after his or her coming to the crown, sitting in his or her throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the lords and commons assembled, or at his or her coronation, before such person or persons who shall administer the coronation oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the said oath (which shall first happen) make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the statute made in the thirtieth year of King Charles the Second."

Since the time of George III this declaration has been signed before parliament. The rubric to section vii of the Form and Order of Victoria's coronation service reads thus:

"The sermon being ended and Her Majesty having on Monday, the 20 day of November, 1837, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the Queen, and standing before her, says:

However unreasonable and objectionable in its terms the declaration may be, it is satisfactory to know that it cannot, under any circumstances with the long-established custom of deferring the coronation, be uttered in Westminster Abbey. But it will be highly unfortunate if the necessary legal steps cannot at once be taken to relieve Edward VII from the necessity of uttering even in Westminster Palace, words which cannot but be singularly offensive to the United Kingdom, but throughout his great dominions across the sea. Christian charity has made great strides in two-and-a-half centuries, and if this declaration of the time of Charles II has long ago become too offensive to be used by any of His Majesty's subjects, why is the studied insult of calling all his Roman Catholic subjects idolators to be maintained as a part of the King's accession duties? A quiet and dignified declaration of personal loyalty to the Church of England is all that is necessary. If unhappily the law officers of the Crown see no way out of the difficulty in the short interval before the King meets his first parliament, the deliberate use of such a string of offensive terms cannot fail to produce mischievous heart-burnings and dangerous misunderstandings. International notice is now-a-days far more keenly awake to royal declarations than it was in earlier times of the Hanoverian dynasty. We shall be heartily sorry if Edward VII is obliged to use words which will brand the king of Portugal, the king of the Belgians, and many others of the royal mourners by the good Queen's grave, as superstitious idolators.

An article in the Montreal Gazette of recent date referring to the same topic says:

The discussion raised by the Roman Catholics over the terms of the King's oath is belated, in so far as Edward VII is concerned, the objected to declaration having already been taken. This is not the "coronation oath," as it is sometimes called, but a special declaration against transsubstantiation, framed during a time when events in Europe had created in England a dread of Roman Catholic supremacy in the state that closed over the wisest eyes to any but the great danger that threatened the Protestant faith. This oath, or declaration, embodied in the Bill of Rights, was taken by the King at the opening of parliament, as follows.—

"I do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God professe, testify and declare that I do believe in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transsubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the masse, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

The phraseology is the best evidence, perhaps, of the fears that caused the thing to be thought necessary, fears that now, happily have little existence and less cause. There have been many changes since the Stuart's time. Catholic countries are not now a menace to those of the Protestant faith, and the then dreaded Pope is now a mild old man wihout state or power to cause war, who showed during the past few weeks a friend's deep interest in the case of the dying sovereign of that England whose ruler once threatened to smash with his guns the castle of St. Angelo. The oath is one of the remnants of much legislation, the most of which time and events have outworn. As the danger from Roman Catholic power outside declined, the restrictions against Roman Catholics in England were removed, till there is only one office, and that a semi-ecclesiastical one, in the service of the state, which a Roman Catholic has not the right to fill, or has not filled. The oath might well be subjected to the revision that has improved the laws in other respects. The Roman Catholic peers, and there are no more loyal men in the Empire, have put on record their views in a dignified protest. Accepting the declaration of the Lord Chancellor, that the oath cannot be changed but by act of parliament, they said:

"We desire to impress upon your lordships that the expressions used in this declaration made it difficult and painful for Catholic peers to attend to-day in the House of Lords, in order to discharge their official or public duties, and that those expressions cannot but cause the deepest pain to millions of subjects of His Majesty in all parts of the Empire, who are as loyal and devoted to the Crown and person as any other in His dominions."

It is a reasonable requirement of the law that the sovereign of Great Britain shall be a Protestant, like the majority of his Christian subjects. It is equally reasonable, though, that in the obligations the sovereign is required to take on assuming his duties, there shall be nothing needlessly offensive to his other Christian, or non-Christian, people. There is reason to think that this is so fairly recognized that the common sense of parliament will bring about the change that the simple statement of the case suggests.

RITHET'S REPORT.

The Monthly Freight and Shipping Report of Local Firm, Tells of Decline of Freight Rates.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., for February, says:

Grain tonnage has been fairly firm all through the month and the most of the vessels near at hand have been chartered at from 38s. 9d. to 40s. The demand fell off towards the close, and disengaged ships may have to accept lower figures. Lumber carriers are well employed. Although tonnage is not in much request the limited number of vessels available for early loading are readily taken up at full rates. Notwithstanding the short sockeye run on the Fraser the total pack was 585,413 cases, about 150,000 cases less than in the preceding year and 100,000 cases more than in 1898. The shortage of sockeyes having been largely made up by the pack of fall fish; the latter being in good demand at fairly remunerative prices.

We quote freight as follows:—Grain: San Francisco to Cork, f o., 38s. 9d. to 40s. Portland to Cork, f. o., 41s. 3d. to 42s 6d. Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, fo., 40s. to 41s. 3d. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 52s. 6d. Melbourne or Adelaide, 60s. Port Pirie, 58s. 9d. Fremantle, 70s. to 71s. 3d. Shanghai, 65s. Kiao Chau, 70s. Tientsin, 75s. Vladivostock, 65s. W. Coast S. A., 65s. South Africa, 75s. to 80s. U. K. or Continent, 85s.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

I guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when my new vegetable medicine is taken as directed all desire for liquor will be removed in from one to three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks—the drug habit being cured almost as rapidly. My medicine can be taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results, normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, with health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81 Willcocks street, Toronto, Ont.

Mistress, (to cook)—Now, Bridget, I'm going to give a birthday party. I sincerely wish you will make yourself generally useful.

Bridget (much flattered)—Shure, mum, I'll do me best; but, (confidentially- O'im so sorry Oi can't dance, mum.

The Good Man.—Playing marbles on Sunday! Boy, I shall go in and inform your father.

The Bad Boy.—Paw ain't home.

The Good Man.—Where is he?

The Bad Boy.—Playin' Golf!—Chicago Record.

Queen's Hotel

F. GOLDING, PROP.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

RATES PER DAY: $1, $1.25, $1.50.

COR. STORE AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Free 'Bus.

VICTORIA, B. C.

For Sale.

Thoroughbred Black Minorcas and Langshans mated for breeding, also Light Brahmas.

Apply to Mrs. (Major) Wilson,
Belcher Avenue, Cadboro Bay Road

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

NOW GOING ON OF THE STOCK OF

97 DOUGLAS STREET, CORNER JOHNSON STREET.

The whole of this magnificent stock of high grade and fashionable goods of all kinds is being sold out at 50c on the dollar. There is no reserve, everything must go and every article is a bargain. The stock consists of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silks, Umbrellas, Jewellery and Notions.

Special---Capes, Blouses, and Ready--Made Stock.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY YOUR EVERY WANT AT HALF PRICES

DOUGLAS STREET RAHY CO. Cor. JOHNSON STREET